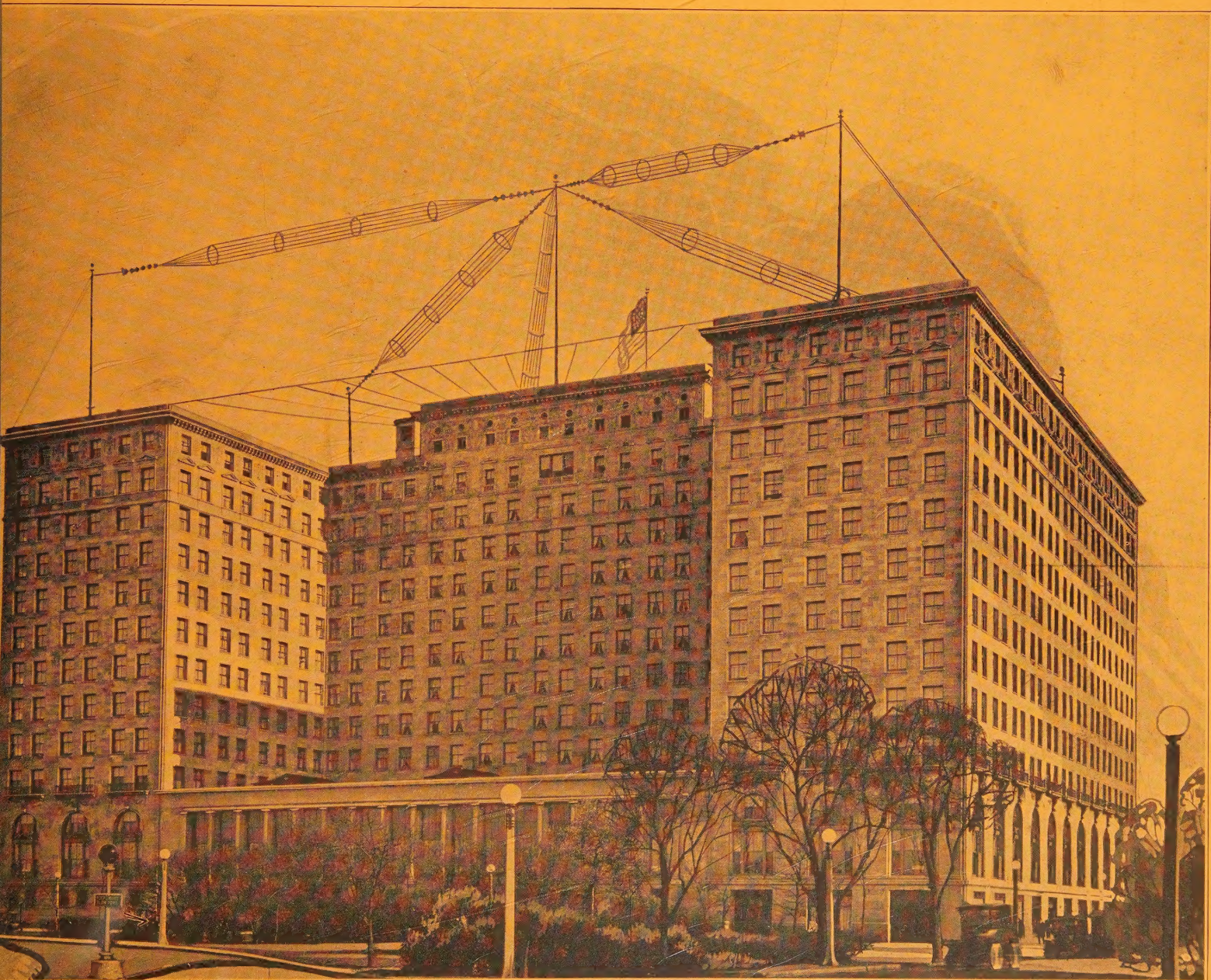
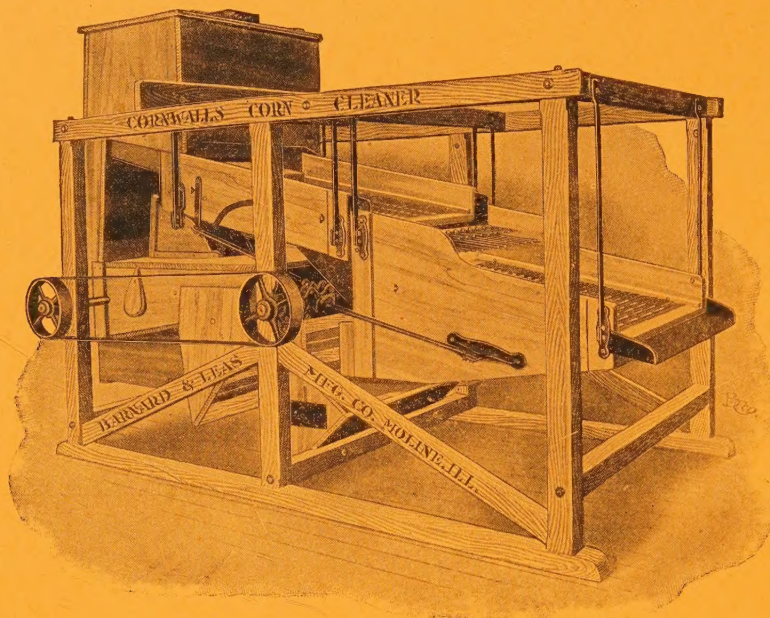


GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL



Some Grain Dealers over 500 miles away are now receiving free Market Information and Quotations from the Chicago Board of Trade's new up-to-the-minute Radio Broadcasting Station WDAP on top of the Drake Hotel, Chicago. See illustrated description on pages 319, 320, 321.



Cleans Corn Thoroughly Does Not Clog

The Barnard-Cornwall Corn Cleaner, illustrated above, is the only machine on the market that removes, without clogging, all cobs, small cob ends, pieces of cob, chaff, silks, husks, shrunken grains and light, broken pieces of corn, leaving the shelled corn whole and perfectly clean.

This is accomplished by the use of our **patented finger sieve**, which is of special construction and which serves to shake up the mass of shucks, cobs, etc., allowing the corn to fall through onto the tail sieve where it is given a chance to make a better separation. The screenings drawn out by the last air separation are caught in the screen box and can be ground into feed.

This machine can also be fitted with an extra set of sieves for cleaning wheat, oats, etc., which can be placed on the shaker without removing the corn sieves, therefore it is a **good receiving separator**. When desired, we can construct the sieve shaker with a cockle or sand sieve for removing mustard and other small seeds, sand, etc.

Let us quote on your requirements. We have been building corn shellers and cleaners for sixty-three years and make a style and size for every corn mill requirement.

Barnard & Leas Manufacturing Co.

"Builders of High Grade Mill and Elevator Machinery Since 1860"

MOLINE, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them.

ATCHISON, KANS.

Blair Elevator Corp., The, grain merchants.*

ATLANTA, GA.

Commercial Exchange Members.

Haym & Co., M. H., wholesale brokers, grain, hay.*

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Chamber of Commerce Members.

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Dennis & Co., grain merchants.
England & Co., Inc., Chas., grain, hay.*
Fahey & Co., John T., grain receivers and exporters.*
Gill & Fisher, receivers and shippers.*
Hammond, Snyder & Co., Inc., receivers, exporters.*
Hax & Co., G. A., grain, hay, seeds.*
Johnston Co., Thos., receivers & shippers.*
Jones & Co., H. C., receivers, shippers, exporters.*
Lederer Bros., grain receivers.*
Robinson & Jackson, grain commission merchants.*
Steen & Bro., E., grain receivers and exporters.*

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Hasenwinkle-Scholer Co., corn and oats.

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Chamber of Commerce Members.

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BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corn Exchange Members.

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Burns Bros. Grain Corp., grain commission.*
Davis, Inc., A. C., grain.*
Globe Elevator Co., receivers & shippers.
Great Lakes Grain Co., Inc., receiving & forwarding.
Harold, A. W., grain, barley a specialty.
McKilien, Inc., J. G., receivers and shippers.*
Pratt & Co., receivers, shippers of grain.*
Ratcliffe, S. M., commission merchant.*
Seymour-Wood Grain Co., consignments.*
Sunset Grain & Feed Co., grain & feed.*
Tayntor & Shaw, receivers & shippers.
Townsend Ward Co., The, consignments.*

CAIRO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

Cairo Grain Com. Co., consignments.*
Halliday Elevator Co., grain dealers.*
Hastings Co., Samuel, receivers & shippers.*
Hastings-Stout Co., grain merchants.*
Lynch Grain Co., grain dealers.*
Thistlewood & Co., grain and hay.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

King Wilder Grain Co., grain shippers.*
Murrel Grain Co., Ray, recvrs. and shprs.*

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Chattanooga Feed Co., mfrs. feed; shprs. gr., hay, feed.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

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Badenoch Co., J. J., grains, millfeeds, concentrates.*
Bailey & Co., E. W., grain commission merchants.*
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Brennan & Co., John E., grain commission merchants.
Carhart Code Harwood Co., grain commission.*
Dole & Co., J. H., grain and seeds.*
Gerstenberg & Co., commission merchants.*
Harris, Winthrop & Co., grain commission.*
Hitch & Carder, commission merchants.*
Hoit & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.
Lamson Bros. & Co., consignments solicited.*
McKenna & Dickey, commission merchants.*
Mumford & Co., W. R., grain, hay, millstuffs.*
Nash-Wright Grain Co., commission merchants.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Pope & Eckhardt Co., grain and seeds.*
Rang & Co., Henry, grain merchants.*
Rosenbaum Brothers, grain merchants.*
Rosenbaum Grain Corp., commission merchants.*
Rothschild Co., D., receivers and shippers.*
Rumsey & Co., grain commission.*
Schiffin & Co., P. H., commission.*
Shaffer Grain Co., J. C., grain merchants.*

*Member Grain Dealers National Association.

CHICAGO, ILL. (Continued).

Somers, Jones & Co., grain and field seeds.*
Updike Grain Co., consignments.*

CINCINNATI, O.

Grain & Hay Exchange Members.

Blumenthal, Max, commission merchants.
Cleveland Grain & Mfg. Co., grain merchants.*
DeMolet Grain Co., receivers & shippers.
Early & Daniel Co., grain, hay, feed.*
Scholl Grain Co., receivers & shippers.*

CIRCLEVILLE, OHIO.

Cook, Wade H., grain, hay and grain products.*

CLEVELAND, O.

Grain & Hay Exchange Members.

Bailey, E. I., grain and millfeed.*
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., The, recvrs. & shprs.*
Sheets Elevator Co., The, grain, hay, straw.*
Shepard, Clark & Co., grain merchants.*

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Smith-Sayles Grain Co., The, buyers and shippers.*

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Watson Co., H. H., grain, millfeed, hay.

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

Davenport Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.*

DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin & Co., H. I., grain dealers.*
Harrison, Ward & Co., Grain Belt Elevator.*

DENVER, COLO.

Grain Exchange Members.

Ady & Crowe Merc. Co., The, grain and hay.*
Conley-Ross Grain Co., The, grain and beans.*
Denver Elevator, wholesale grain, flour, millfeed.*
Houlton Grain Co., wholesale grain.
Kellogg Grain Co., O. M., receivers and shippers.*
McCaull-Dinsmore Co., wholesaler and commission.*
Phelps Grain Co., T. D., wholesale grain.*
Rocky Mountain Grain Co., export and domestic grain.
Summit Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley.*

DES MOINES, IOWA.

Board of Trade Members.

Des Moines Elvtr. & Gr. Co., oats a specialty.
Lockwood, Lee, broker.
Lake Grain Co., J. C., buyers, sellers all grains.
Taylor & Patton Co., corn and oats.*

DETROIT, MICH.

Board of Trade Members.

Dumont, Roberts & Co., receivers, shippers.*
Lapham & Co., J. S., grain dealers.*
Lichtenberg & Son, oats, corn, hay, straw.*
Simmons & Co., F. J., grain and hay.*
Swift Grain Co., consign or ask for bid.*

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Trusler Grain Co., grain merchants.

FORT WORTH, TEX.

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members.

Carter Grain Co., C. M., grain merchants.*
Dorsey Grain Co., merchants—commission consignments.
Moore-Seaver Gr. Co., recvrs., shprs., consigns.
Mountcastle-Merrill Gr. Co., grain merchants.*
Rosenbaum Grain Corp., grain merchants.
Rothschild Grain & Com. Co., comm. and brokerage.
Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, brokerage.*
Universal Mills, "Superior" Feeds.*

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Grubbs Grain Co., E. A., track buyers.*

HASTINGS, NEBR.

Koehler-Twisdale Elevator Co., grain dealers.*

HATTIESBURG, MISS.

Merchants Grocery Co., whlse. grocers, grain, fd., gr.

HOUSTON, TEX.

Gulf Grain Co., grain, hay, millfeed.
Rothschild Co., S., grain, c/s products, rice b/p.*

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Board of Trade Members.

Anderson & Weirick, gr. commission & consignments.*
Bingham Grain Co., The, recvrs. & shippers.*
Boyd Grain Co., Bert A., strictly brokerage & com.*
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., grain commission.
Hart-Malbucher Co., grain merchants.*
Hayward-Rich Grain Co., grain commission.*
Kinney Grain Co., H. E., recvrs. & shippers.*
National Elevator Co., grain merchants. & Comm.
Menzie Grain & Bkg. Co., Carl D., grain merchants.*
Montgomery & Tompkins, receivers & shippers.*
Shotwell & Co., Chas. A., grain and scales.
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
Witt, Frank A., grain commission and brokerage.*

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Breckenridge Grain Co., grain dealers.

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Board of Trade Members.

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Bruce Bros. Grain Co., consignments.
Christopher & Co., B. C., kafir, feterita, millo.*
Davis Grain Co., A. C., grain commission.
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain merchants.
Denton Hart Grain Co., consignments.*
Ernst Davis Grain Co., commissions.*
Fuller Grain Co., consignments.*
Goffe & Carkner, grain commission.*
Lichtig & Co., H., kafir, millo, screenings.
Logan Bros. Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Miller Grain Co., S. H., consignments.
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants and exporters.*
Rocky Mt. Grain & Com. Co., consignments.
Scouler Bishop Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Shannon Grain Co., consignments.
Simonds, Shields, Lonsdale Grain Co., grain.*
Thresher Grain Co., R. J., grain commission.*
Wallingford Brothers, grain merchants.*
Watkins Grain Co., consignments.
Western Grain Co., Inc., receivers and shippers.*
Wilser Grain Co., consignments.*

LINCOLN, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members.

Lincoln Grain Co., grain merchants.*

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Grain Exchange Members.

Farmer Co., E. L., brokers, grain & mill feed.
Gordy Co., C. L., grain brok., hay, grain, millfeed.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Board of Trade Members.

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Callahan & Sons, receivers and shippers of grain.*
Kentucky Public Elevator Co., storers and shippers.*
Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

LYNCHBURG, VA.

Moon-Taylor Co. grain and hay brokers.

McKINNEY, TEXAS.

Reinhardt & Company, wheat, corn, oats, maize.*

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Merchants Exchange Members.

Browne, Walter M., broker and com., consignments.*
Buxton, E. E., broker & commission merchant.*
U. S. Feed Co., grain, hay, mill feed.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Meech & Stoddard, Inc., grain, feed, hay, flour.*

(Continued on next page.)

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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Chamber of Commerce Members.

Franko Grain Co., The, grain and feed.
 Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., recvrs. and shippers.*
 Kamm Co., P. C., grain shippers.*
 LaBudde Feed & Grain Co., grain, feed, hay.*
 Milwaukee Grain Com. Co., recvrs. grain and seed.

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Board of Trade Members.

Threefoot Bros. & Co., whsle. grain, feed, fir., gro.*

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Chamber of Commerce Members

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 Cereal Grading Co., grain merchants.*
 Hiawatha Grain Co., grain merchants.*
 Itasca Elevator Co., grain merchants.*
 Malmquist & Co., C. A., receivers & shippers.*
 Marfield Grain Co., grain commission.*
 Sheffield Elevator Co., shippers of grain.*
 Van Dusen-Harrington Co., grain merchants.*
 Zimmerman, Otto A., grain and feed.

NEW CASTLE, PA.

Hamilton Co., grain, feed, flour, hay, buckwheat.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Board of Trade Members.

Fox Co., C. B., exporters.*

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Produce Exchange Members.

Jones & Co., M. B., buyers—quote us.*
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 Therrien, A. F., broker.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

McKay-Reece Co., wholesale seeds & grain.

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Grain Exchange Members.

Jackson, Inc., Paul T., grain merchant.
 Marshall Grain Co., grain, feed, seeds.*
 Stinnett Grain Co., grain merchants.*
 Vandenberg, Jesse, milling wheat.*

OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members.

Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.*
 Flanley Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*

OMAHA, NEBR. (Continued).

Stockham Grain Co., E., commission merchants.*
 Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
 United Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
 Updike Grain Co., milling wheat.*

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Board of Trade Members.

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 Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.*
 Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
 Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.*
 Harrison, Ward & Co., receivers & shippers.*
 Lake Grain Co., grain commission.*
 McFadden & Co., C. C., grain commission.*
 Miles, P. B. & C. O., grain commission.*
 Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*
 Tyng Grain Company, receivers and shippers.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Exchange Members.

Dunwoody Co., Ezl., flour, grain, feed.*
 Richardson Bros., grain, flour, millfeeds.*
 Richardson, Geo. M., grain and feeds.*
 Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Members Grain and Hay Exchange.

Allen & Co., H. S., grain and hay.*
 Hardman & Daker, grain, hay, millfeed.*
 Harper Grain Co., corn a specialty.*
 McCague, Ltd., R. S., grain, hay.*
 Rogers & Co., Geo. E., grain and hay.*
 Smith & Co., J. W., grain merchants.*
 Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.*
 Walton Co., Samuel, grain and hay.*

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyer, all markets.

ROANOKE, VA.

Albergotti Bros. & Co., grain, feed, hay, flour brokers.*

RICHMOND, VA.

Grain Exchange Members.

Beveridge & Co., S. T., grain, hay, feeds.*
 Mayo Milling Co., millers, grain, feed seeds.*
 Morriss & Co., C. F., grain, feed, hay, flour brokers.*
 Saginaw Milling Co., jobbers grain, hay, feed, beans.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Dalley Bros., Inc., receivers and shippers.

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Grain Exchange Members.

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 Button-Simmons Grain Co., grain commission.*
 Gordon Grain Co., grain commission.*

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King, Douglas W., wheat, corn-brok., Texas B. Oats.*

ST. LOUIS, MO.

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 Graham & Martin Grain Co., grain commission.*
 Hall Grain Co., Marshall, grain merchants.*
 Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
 Martin & Knowlton Grain Co., grain merchants.*
 Morton & Co., grain commission.*
 Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*
 Picker & Beardsley Com. Co., grain and grain seeds.*
 Turner Grain Co., grain commission.*
 Von Rump Grain Co., grain merchants.*

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Board of Trade Members.

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SUFFOLK, VA.

Tidewater Brokerage Co., brokers, distributors.

SUPERIOR, NEBR.

Bossemeyer Bros. Terminal Elevator.*

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Produce Exchange Members.

Churchill Grain & Seed Co., field seeds, popcorn.*
 De Vore & Co., H. W., grain and seeds.*
 King & Co., C. A., grain and seeds.*
 Southworth & Co., grain and seeds.*
 Wickenhiser & Co., John, grain receivers, shippers.*
 Young Grain Co., grain.

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Derby Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, and millfeed.*

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Board of Trade Members.

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Mytinger Mfg. & Grain Co., grain, feed, seeds.*

WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Hay & Grain Co., whlrs. gr. and seeds.

*Member Grain Dealers National Association.

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Rocky Mountain Grain Co.

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Grain, Hay, Beans.

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Note: All grain bought by members of the Denver Grain Exchange which is graded at Denver and which does not come up to contract grade is discontinued by three disinterested members of the Exchange, when dockage is not provided for in the contract.

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ST. JOSEPH

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Board of Trade CHICAGO

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Board of Trade

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CHARLES H. WACKER, President
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Accounts of Grain Merchants Invited

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Members

TOLEDO

Produce Exchange
Members

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Wholesale Grain Dealers
TOLEDO, OHIO

We make track bids and quote delivered
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Clover Seed. Members Toledo Produce Ex-
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There is a great satisfaction in trusting your
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H. W. DEVORE & CO.
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International Game, played in Toledo, Ohio.
Providence does dealing, When "Seedy" favor

C. A. KING & CO.
Like Billy Sunday they deal in cash and futures.

Grain Shippers

and in fact all grain men who are
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get onto all the ins and outs of the
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and can make prompt delivery.Universal Grain Code, board cover...\$1.50
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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

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equipped with all modern machinery for handling grain.***PRATT & CO., Operators of Superior Elevator**
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Established 1900

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Clark's Double Indexed Car Register

for car lot dealers

Is a record book designed to afford ready reference to the record of
any car number. Facing pages 11x15½" of heavy ledger paper are each
ruled into five columns, those on the left-hand page being numbered 0, 1, 2,
3 and 4; while columns on the right-hand page are numbered 5, 6, 7, 8 and
9. Each column is ruled into three distinct divisions with the following sub-
headings: "Initial," "Car No." and "Record."The marginal index figure represents the right hand or unit figure of
the number entered; and the column heading the second or tens figure. So
that the required number can always be instantly found if properly entered.Form 40 contains 42 pages, bound in heavy canvas covers with spaces
for registering 13,200 cars. Price, \$2.50. Weight 1¾ lbs.FORM 42 contains 72 pages, bound in art canvas covers with spaces for
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Capacity 2,500,000 bushels—Superior service to millers and grain dealers

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Certain Departments

in this number of the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL are especially interesting.
After you have read them, consider carefully whether you are not better off with
the twenty-four numbers of the Journal, on your desk, or the \$2.00 in your pocket.

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Terminal elevator capacity
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Strictly Commission Merchants

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**General Grain and
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 Every Car Gets Personal Service
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CLEVELAND, OHIO
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Corn, Oats, Mill Feed
 Ask for Prices

Des Moines Elevator & Grain Co.

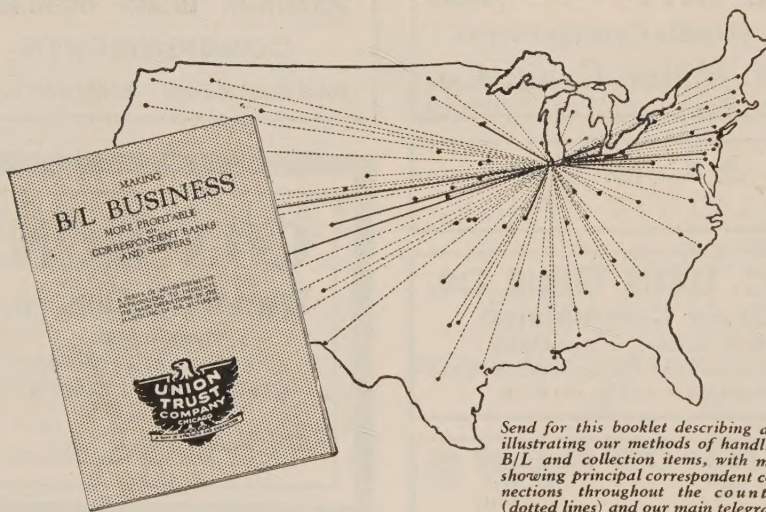
Terminal Elevator Capacity 700,000 Bu.
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E. A. Grubbs Grain Co.

BUYERS—SHIPPERS
Good Milling Wheat
 GREENVILLE - OHIO



Send for this booklet describing and illustrating our methods of handling B/L and collection items, with map showing principal correspondent connections throughout the country (dotted lines) and our main telegraph terminals (black lines).

INTEREST TIME SAVED

Our correspondent banks and their customers are often surprised and gratified at the resulting advantages when they bring a specific case to us with the idea of saving time in the handling of collection items, B/L drafts and similar matters.

Our unusual facilities and straight-line methods as the Bill of Lading Bank of Chicago are interestingly described in a 16-page illustrated brochure under such headings as "Reducing the Time," "When B/L Commodities Start to Market," "The Follow-up," "When Draft is Refused," and "Prompt Credit to Correspondent's Account."

When writing for the booklet, also indicate your problem and we will gladly work out a suggestion that may minimize the time element materially on your funds in transit.



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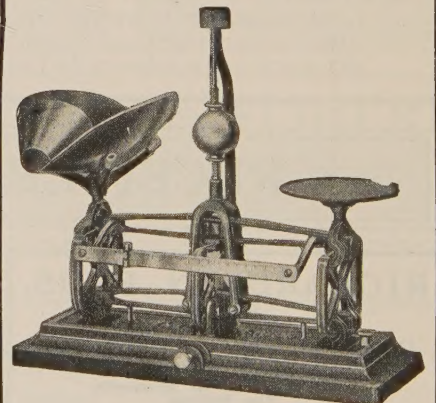
CHICAGO

The B/L Bank in America's Freight Center

Grain Testing Scales



5055
 No. 5055
 For Grain Testing, Etc.



No. 4000 Used in Moisture Testing
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what is this thing- waterproofed concrete?

WHAT is this thing that renders concrete as *dry as bone*.

That keeps water either *in* or *out* for all time;

That is an absolute necessity in the construction of foundations, basement floors, and other underground work, and an added guarantee of service wherever there is any possibility of the concrete coming in contact with water?

What *is* it, and how is it used?

Medusa Integral Waterproofing is a water-repellent compound having a stearate for its base. When mixed with cement, it forms *calcium stearate* a water-repellent element that lines all the tiny voids, or pores, in the con-

crete and keeps them from "sucking up" water by capillary attraction. That means the concrete is *forever* prevented from absorbing moisture, either at the surface or anywhere in the mass.

Whenever possible, we advise buying Medusa *Waterproofed* Cements; the cost is less than that of plain cement and waterproofing, bought separately, and the purchaser is relieved of all trouble in proportioning and mixing.

All three Medusa Products—Waterproofed Cements, Waterproofing Powder and Waterproofing Paste—are obtainable at the nearest Medusa dealer, who can furnish you complete specifications for use as well.

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Manufacturers of Medusa Stainless White Cement (Plain or Waterproofed); Medusa Gray Cement (Plain or Waterproofed); Medusa Waterproofing (Powder or Paste) and Medusa Cement Paint

MEDUSA

WATERPROOFING

Powder or Paste





Construction Day by Day

So great and so constant is the growth of demand for telephone service that the Bell System invests throughout the country an average of three-quarters of a million dollars every working day for new telephone plant.

New aerial lines are always under construction or extension, new subways are being dug and cables laid, larger building accommodations are under way, more switchboards are in process of building or installation, and added facilities of every description being mustered into service to care for the half million or more new subscribers linked to the System every year.

This nation-wide construction, this large expenditure of funds, could not be carried out efficiently or economically by unrelated, independent telephone organizations acting without co-operation in different sections

of the country. Neither could it be carried out efficiently or economically by any one organization dictating from one place the activities of all. In the Bell System all the associated companies share common manufacturing and purchasing facilities which save millions of dollars annually. They share scientific discoveries and inventions, engineering achievements, and operating benefits which save further millions. But the management of service in each given territory is in the hands of the company which serves that territory and which knows its needs and conditions.

By thus combining the advantages of union and co-operation with the advantages of local initiative and responsibility, the Bell System has provided the nation with the only type of organization which could spend with efficiency and economy, the millions of dollars being invested in telephone service.

"BELL SYSTEM"

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy, One System, Universal Service, and all directed toward Better Service



Receiving and Stock Book

Form 321 is designed for keeping a record of each kind of grain received at a country elevator in a separate column so that the buyer by adding up columns may quickly determine the number of bushels of each kind of grain on hand. Columns are also provided for date, name, gross, tare, net pounds, price, amount paid and remarks.

The book is printed on Linen Ledger paper, well bound with keratol back and corners. Each of its 160 pages is 9x12 inches, giving room for recording 3200 wagon loads. Weight 2 lbs. 5 oz. Price \$2.75.

Grain Dealers Journal 309 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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Start to Sell it!

Write today for information detailing its value in clover fields, in poultry houses, barns, and in the control of insects and potato scab.

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Dept. 94 844 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.



A
cyclone
in the
true sense
of the word
has force of
air without any back draft.

The New "1905" Cyclone Dust Collector

By improved construction, three-fourths of the back draft is eliminated and better work is done on less power. Send for prices and particulars.

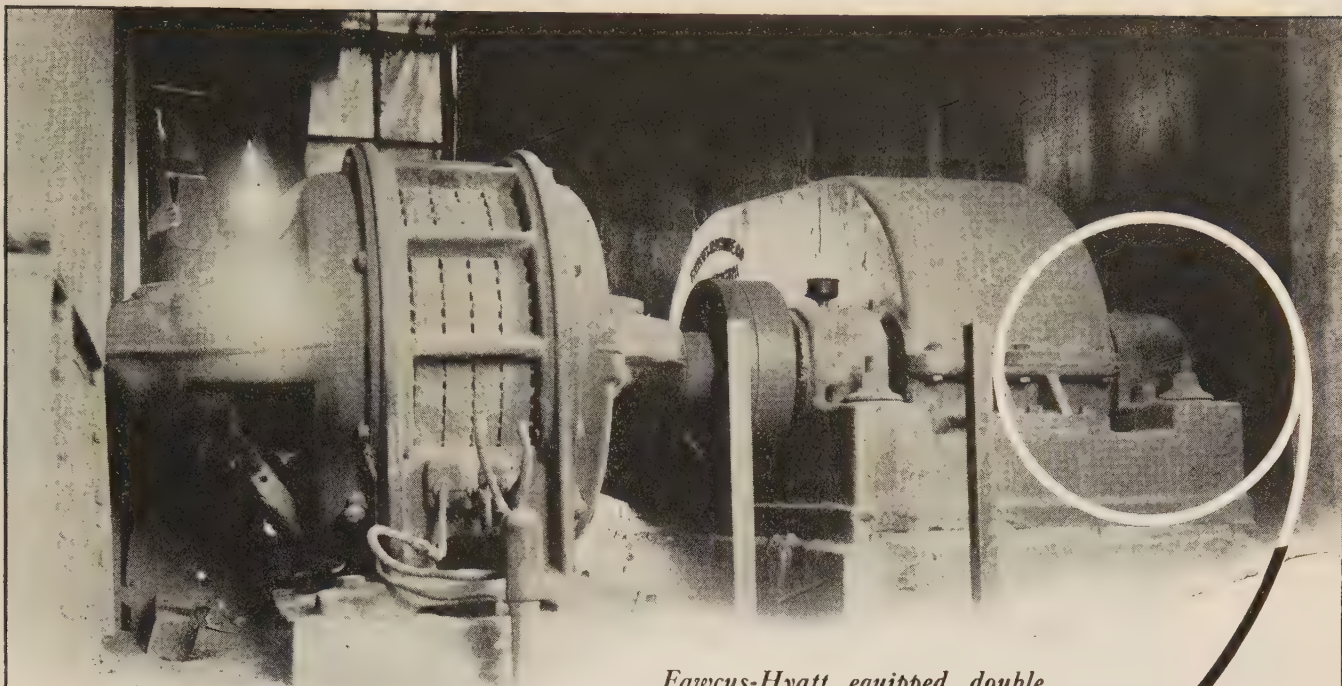
*The Knickerbocker Co.
Jackson, Mich.*



BAD ORDER CARS cause the loss of many hard earned dollars to shippers of grain and seed. **MUCH OF THIS LOSS** can be saved by the use of Kennedy Car Liners. These car liners practically condition a bad order car and enable shippers to load cars that otherwise would be rejected. **KENNEDY SYSTEM** of car liners prevent leakage in transit and we make Car Liners for all cases of bad order cars, consisting of full Standard Liners, End Liners and Door Liners.

WILL YOU NOT give us an opportunity to submit full details of our system and the low cost of same? We are confident this would demonstrate to you the efficiency and money saving merits of our proposition.

The Kennedy Car Liner & Bag Co.
Shelbyville, Indiana
Canadian Factory at Woodstock,
Ontario



Fawcus-Hyatt equipped double reduction conveyor drive in operation at the Dellwood Elevators, Buffalo, N. Y.

Maintaining Proper Gear Centers

To insure the success of herringbone gear drives, a means must be provided to maintain constant gear centers so that the teeth have continuous contact throughout all stages of a revolution.

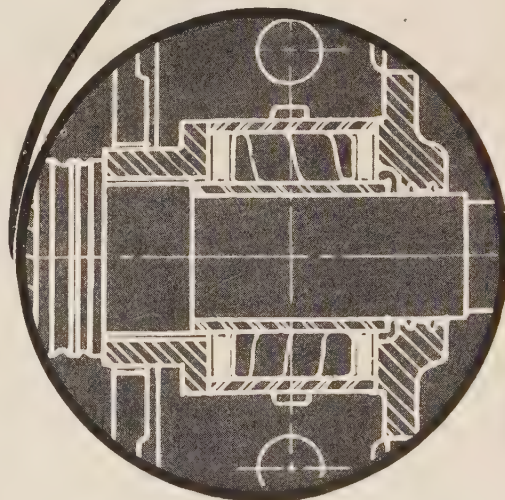
Durable Hyatt roller bearings operate for years without appreciable wear and thus prevent spreading of the gear centers. This minimizes the wear that occurs in the gear teeth and eliminates noisy, inefficient operation.

Of inestimable value to every part of the machinery affected by the drives is the fact that the starting torque is reduced by 33%. A proportional reduction in the belt starting tension materially prolongs the useful life of the belt.

The manufacturers of herringbone reduction drives who have standardized on Hyatt bearings have found that the efficient operation, the worth while power saving and the freedom from attention and replacement insures dependable operation.

The bearings require practically no attention, oiling 3 or 4 times a year, to give continuous service throughout the life of the drive.

Investigate more fully the advantages of Hyatt bearings for all parts of conveyors. Our engineers will gladly supply you with complete engineering data, without obligation.



HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY

Newark Detroit Chicago San Francisco

Worcester Milwaukee Huntington Minneapolis Philadelphia
Cleveland Pittsburgh Buffalo Indianapolis



"Hand Picked" Separation Makes Money for Elevators

Cleaning wheat with the Carter Disc Separator invariably results in big, substantial profits. *No other method cleans grain so thoroughly or at such small cost.*

In one run through, the Carter insures a commercially perfect separation that results in better prices. And then there is the extra revenue from the sale of dockage.

The scouring action of the discs increases the test weight of the wheat, frequently enough to raise it one grade.

The Carter saves practically all the wheat usually lost in the screenings. Government grain investigators have found that the losses in screenings average 17.8 per cent. This means 178 bushels of good marketable wheat lost in every 1000 bushels of screenings—that would be saved by the Carter "Hand Picked" separation.

Try the Carter at Our Expense

Many of the country's largest elevators, after investigating the Carter, have completely equipped their plants with these machines.

Try the Carter for 30 days. Then, if you are not entirely satisfied you may return it and we will pay the freight both ways. Write today for full information.

Carter-Mayhew Mfg. Co.

611 19th Ave., N. E.

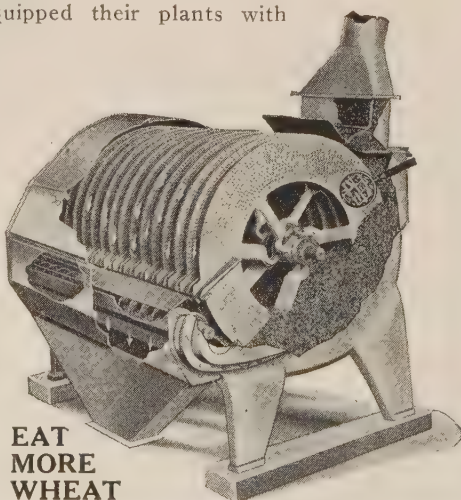
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Kansas City Office, 518 New York Life Bldg.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

Canada—The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

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**EAT
MORE
WHEAT**

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00

Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge.

H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



The McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump

Requires very small amount of power.

Simple to operate.

Can be operated by hand.

Few, if any, changes required in driveway for installing.

Smooth running.

All parts in plain view at all times.

Dumps shortest wagons and longest trucks into the same dump door.

Small additional cost and you can dump into any number of dump doors regardless of their distance apart.

Can raise to any angle stopping at any point desired.

No extra weight lifted when dumping.

For further information
Address

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SHIPPERS' CERTIFICATE of WEIGHT

Form 89 S.W.C. is endorsed by leading shippers associations. Especially adapted for use in connection with claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each ticket gives the following information:

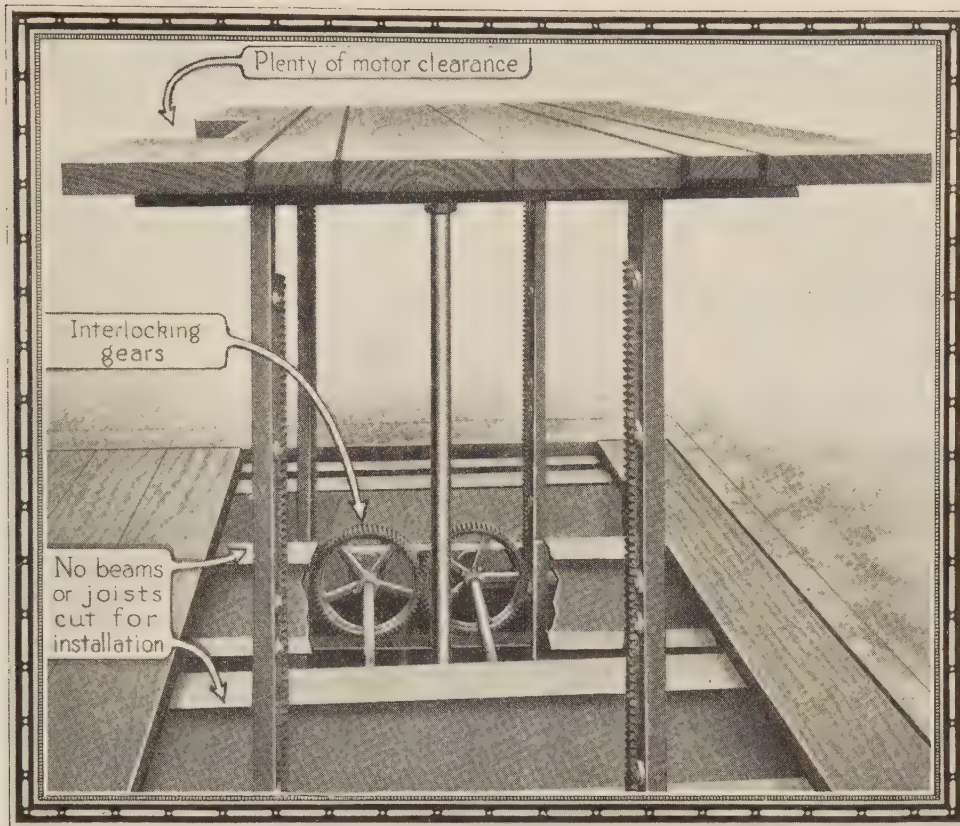
Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name; —lbs. equal to —bus. of No.—; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ———— R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; and name of the weigher. On the reverse side of both originals and duplicates is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed in two colors of ink and numbered in duplicate. Seventy-five originals on Goldenrod Bond paper and 75 duplicates on tough pink manila. Well bound with heavy hinged press-board covers so book will open flat. Three sheets of carbon paper.

Order Form No. 89 SWC. Price \$1.00
Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.



This is the Improved Trapp Dump



This view shows dump elevated to its full useful height of 4'-8". Beam is broken away to show gears. Note wide platform and simple installation.

Four features not found in any other power dump are:

INTERLOCKING GEARS. They force the platform to move uniformly, regardless of load distribution. It cannot possibly bind or warp. As solid as the floor.

CLEAR PLATFORM. A wide, serviceable platform free from obstructions or useless rails. Platform **does not** strike steps, fenders, or dust pan of trucks when fully elevated.

WELDED AIR TANK. Of the same construction as high pressure oxygen tanks. No joints to leak or seams to caulk. Tested and fitted with safety valve.

LOW INSTALLATION COST. No beams or joists to be cut. This dump works between beams. Only the planks are cut away. In addition it is shipped knocked down. Weight 1,700 lbs. It takes 3rd class freight rates.

OVER 2,000 TRAPP DUMPS IN USE!

For full particulars write for booklet

**ALL STEEL
TRAPP DUMP**

Manufactured by

Drake-Williams-Mount Company

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Manufacturers of Boot Pans, Water and Oil Tanks and Smoke Stacks. Jobbers of Boiler Tubes, Plate, Sheet and Structural Steel.



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Santa Fe Elevators
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Capitol Elevator.
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To Fit Your Conditions

We are equipped to make complete new installations on modern plans, and guarantee the whole installation to produce results. We also remodel old systems, and make additions where present system has become inadequate. Defective systems corrected.

Cyclone Blow Pipe Co.

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A CAR-MOVER WITH THE "PUSH"

Order one on 30 days' FREE TRIAL. Freight both ways paid by us if you don't find it worth the price and then some.

Get it from your dealer

The New Badger ADVANCE Car-Mover Co. Appleton, Wis.

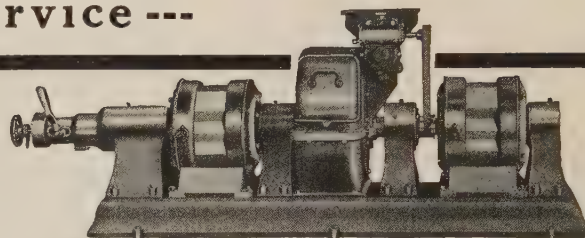
Look for the word "New Badger"—it identifies our product

MONARCH Attrition Mills are built to give steady service ---

—"they are always running and grinding"

MONARCH Mills give a steady service because they are more simple in construction than any other mill. No tramming device is used on the MONARCH because it never gets out of tram—less wear and tear and loss of power, and fewer "shutdowns" with the Monarch.

The MONARCH Attrition Mill is made to grind all kinds of feeds, oats, corn, corn and cob, rye, etc., and to keep right on doing it. You can prove for yourself simply by making comparison, that the MONARCH is the simplest and sturdiest



mill built; it will give you years of constant "trouble proof" service.

Get in touch with us today and let us put you in touch with millers who have built up a profitable business, because of the better and steadier grinding they are able to do with the MONARCH. The results that they are getting will show you what you can do.

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GEORGE J. NOTH, Mgr.
Chicago Office: 9 South Clinton St.

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THE MONARCH MILL BUILDERS



Proof Positive of Invincible Quality

Recent Contracts for INVINCIBLE MACHINES were placed by such internationally known concerns as:—

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New Mill, Buffalo, N. Y.
98 Machines

Quaker Oats Company
New Mill, Peterboro, Ont.
20 Machines

Baltimore & Ohio Ry. Co.
New Elevator, Baltimore, Md.
10 Machines

The significant thing is not alone in the fact that these orders came to us, but that all three companies have been using INVINCIBLE MACHINES for years.

The highest degree of perfection in the finished product is never attained except by the employment of Machinery of First Quality.

Quality is Inherent in Invincibles

Invincible Grain Cleaner Company
Silver Creek, N. Y.

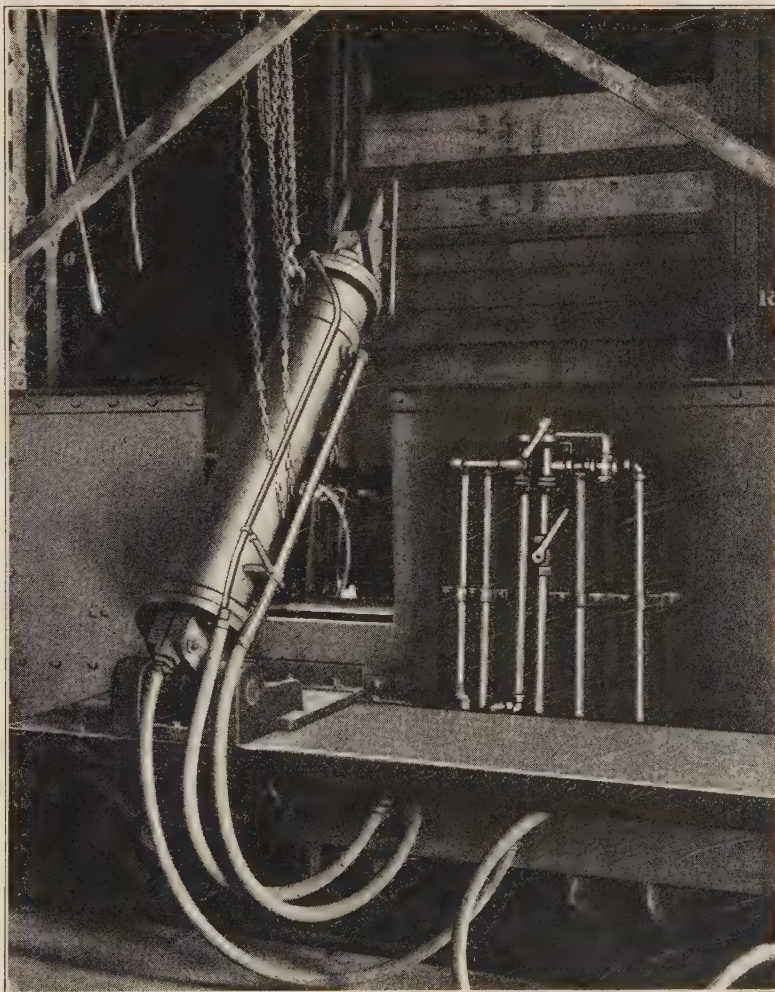
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Grain Doors Removed In 2 Minutes

The tough, half-hour job of removing a grain door is now done in less than two minutes by the

Peterson *Pneumatic* Grain Door Remover



No door, no matter how spiked, can resist the tremendous force this remover exerts. One shovel man operates. Another lifts removed sections out of the way. No chipping and battering of doors. No more unloading delays.

Small power required. Easily installed in new or old elevators. Write at once for prices and our special illustrated catalog.

Manufactured by
us under license.

Everything for Every Mill and Elevator

The Strong-Scott Mfg Co.

Minneapolis Minn.

Great Falls Mont.

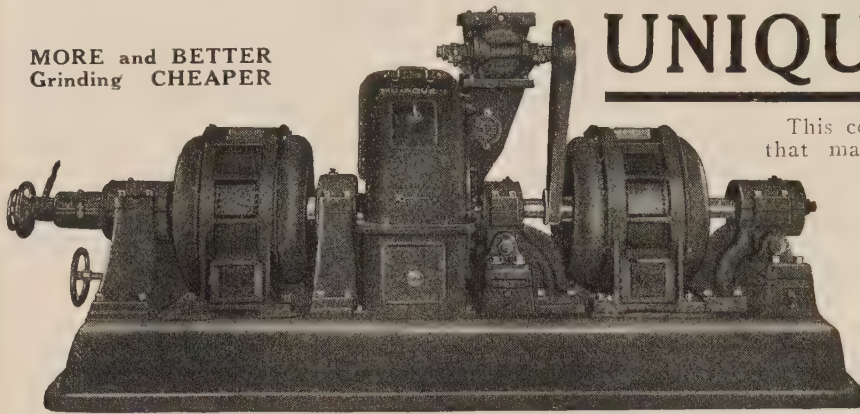
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ASSURANCE—

just beginning to realize the advantages of well ground and scientifically balanced feeds—he is justified in feeling assured that here is a well founded and profitable business to engage in. And it is on record that the original estimates of available feed grinding business made up by elevator managers in planning to engage in this business were far short of the actual demand for ground feeds following their installation of a

**MORE and BETTER
Grinding CHEAPER**



UNIQUE BALL BEARING ATTRITION MILL

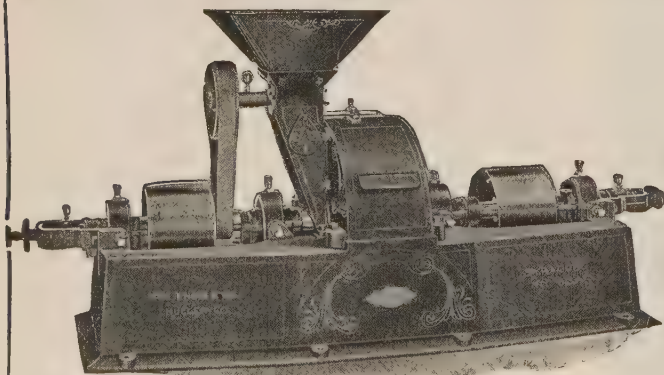
This condition is accounted for by the fact that many feeders are still feeding whole grains merely because they are unable to conveniently obtain ground feeds. By bringing the product to their very door, you are doing them a favor and you are placing your elevator in line for attractive profits which carry the overhead expenses of the elevator and overbalances any deficiency caused by the slack season so common in country elevators.

And the UNIQUE Ball Bearing Attrition Mill gives every assurance of the successful culmination of a feed grinding business because of the fact that it is equipped with a number of exclusive features that have enabled elevator operators to produce MORE and BETTER grinding CHEAPER.

Complete description is given in Catalog No. 12. Ask for your copy TODAY.

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CHICAGO OFFICE, 516 F. C. AUSTIN BLDG.

The "HALSTED" HAS NO EQUAL



No Seal Rings
Scientific

Positive Feed
Economical

Wick Oiler Bearings

Its best friend is the man who has used other makes.

Grinding Plates alike on both sides, and being reversible, gives FOUR cutting edges.

Highest efficiency at the smallest expense.

THE ENGELBERG HULLER CO.
SYRACUSE, N. Y., U. S. A.

Purchase and Sale Contracts

is a new book, designed to meet an ever increasing demand for a record which will enable the dealer to balance his Purchases and Sales and determine almost instantly, whether he is long or short.

Separate pages are devoted to each kind of grain, thus simplifying the recording of each contract. This form covers facing pages, the left hand pages being devoted to a record of contracts for——Purchased, under which the following information is entered: "Date, From Whom Bot, Bushels, Grade, Delivery, Price, By Whom, How and Remarks."

The right hand pages provide spaces for a record of contracts for——Sold as follows: "Date, To Whom, Bushels, Grade, Shipment, Price, By Whom, How and Remarks."

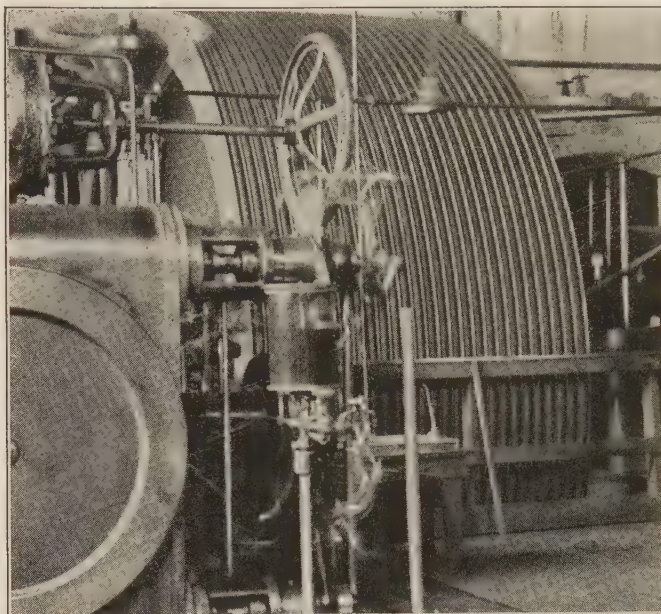
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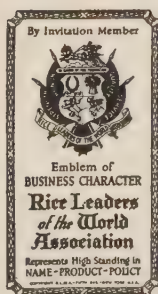
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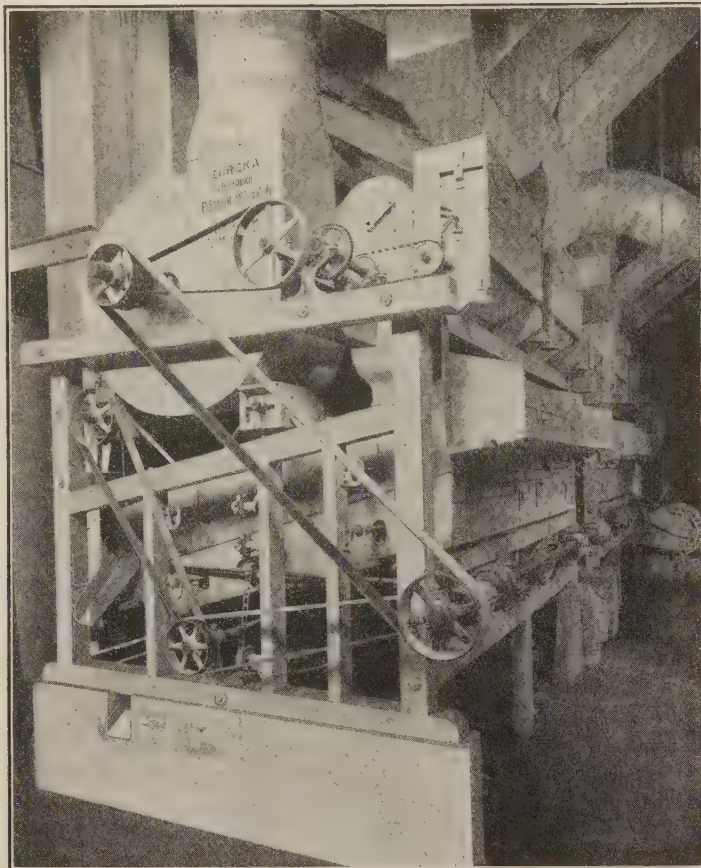
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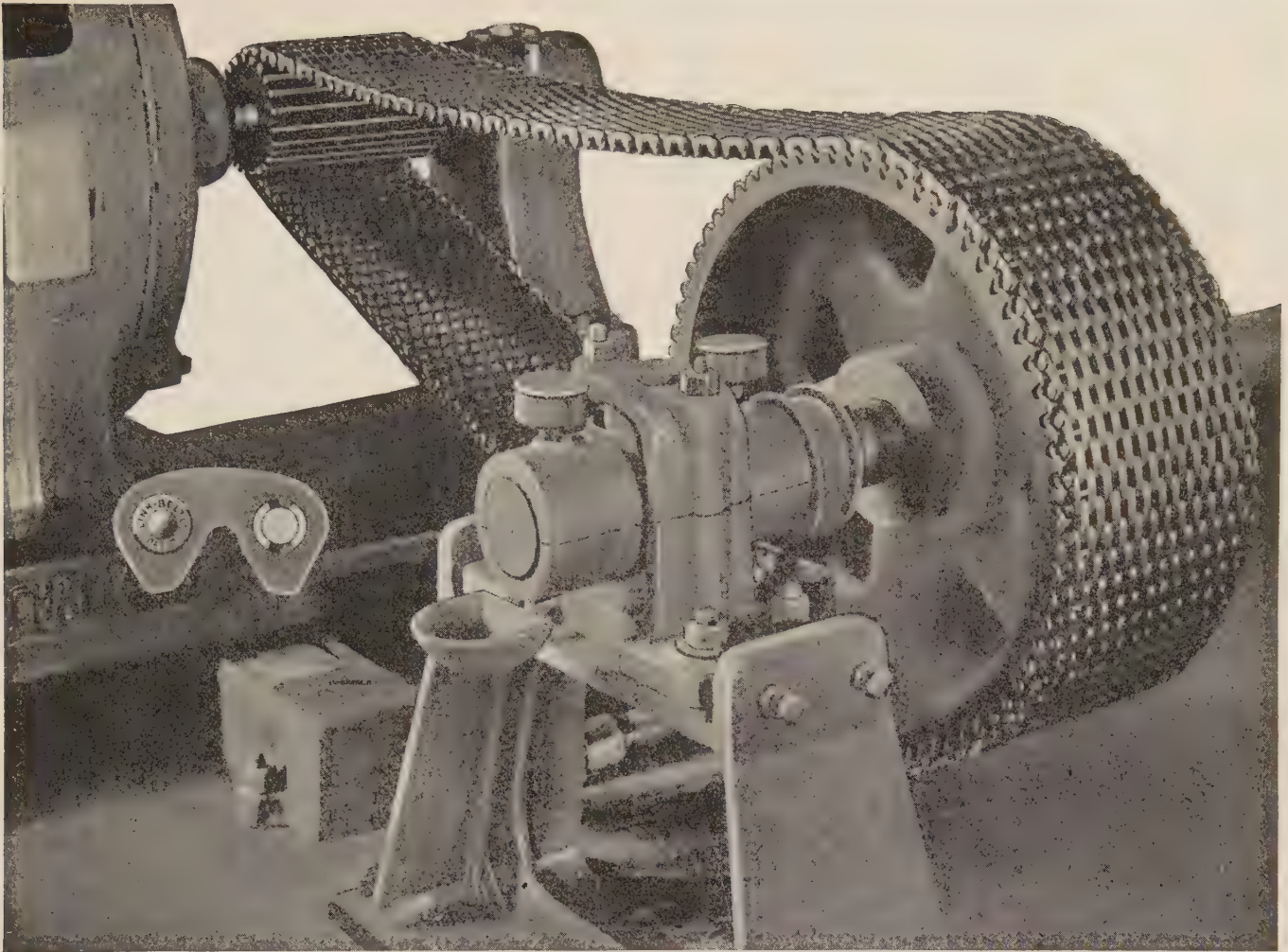
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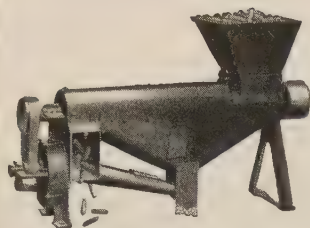
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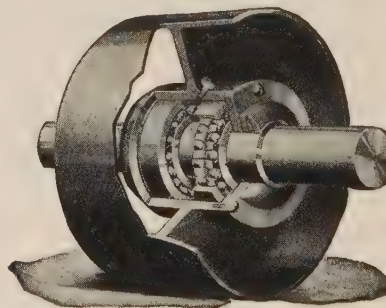
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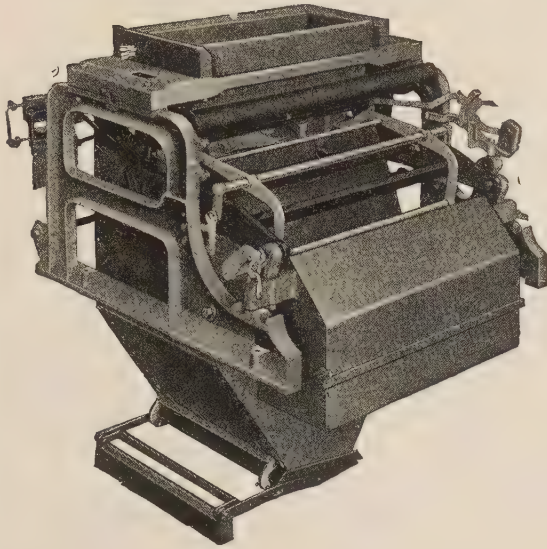
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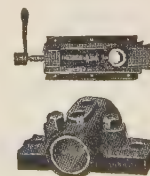
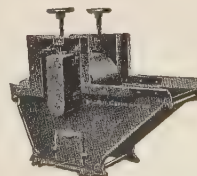


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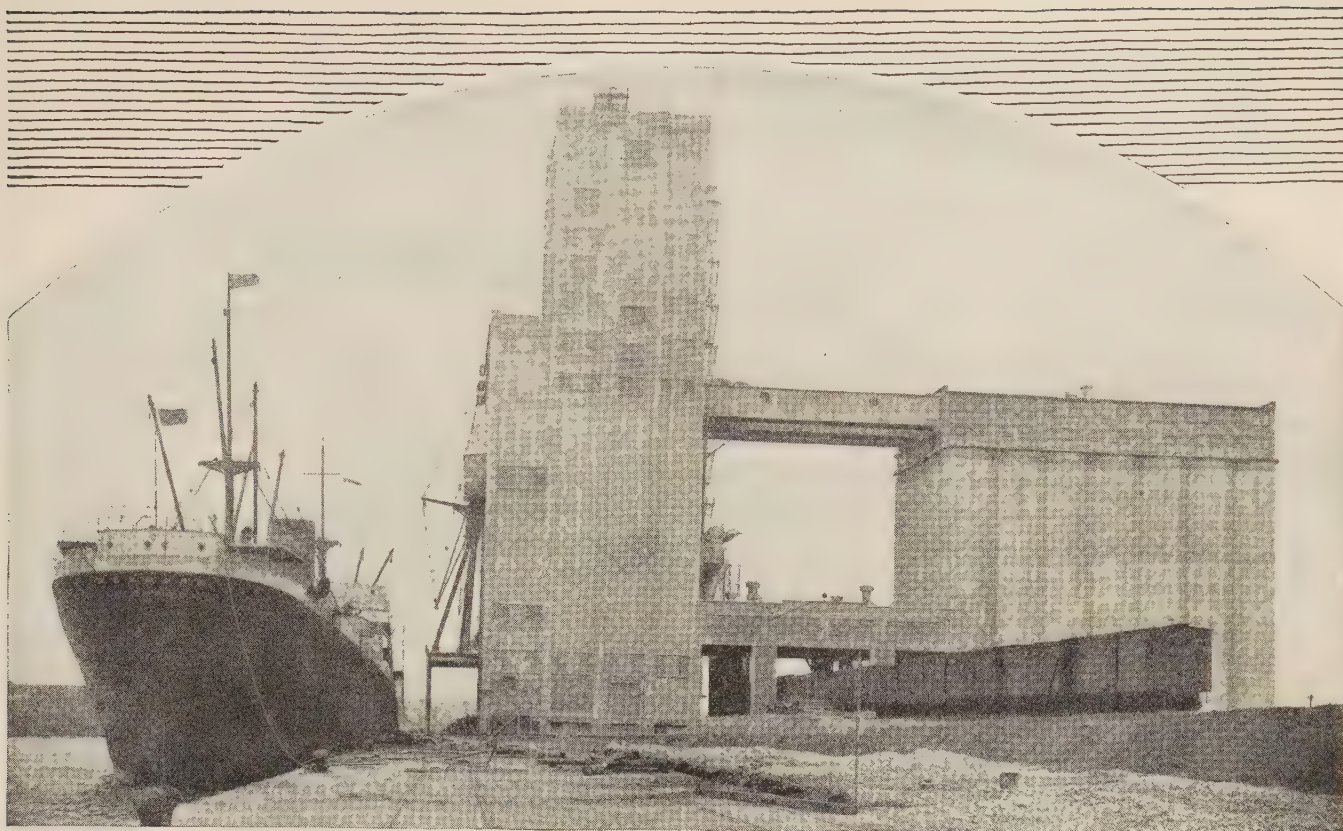
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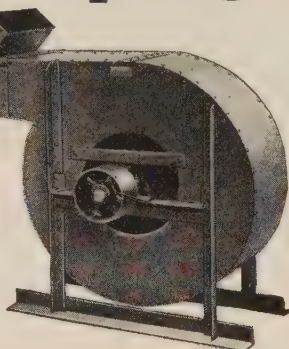
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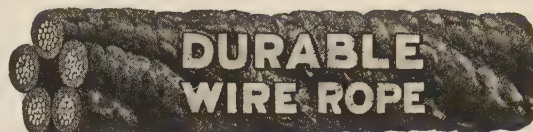
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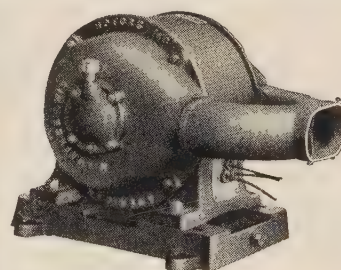
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Contractors and Builders of
Mills, Elevators and Warehouses

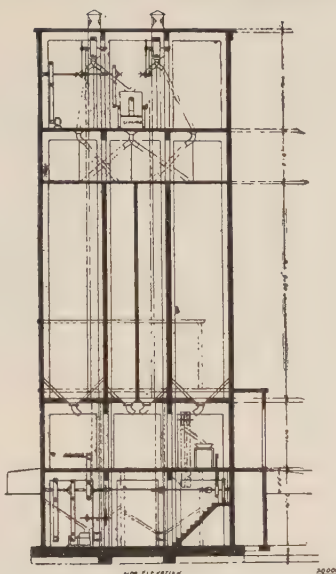
EFFICIENT ERECTING CO.
We make plans and build up-to-date
GRAIN ELEVATORS and MILLS
GEO. H. CRAIG
386 120th Place, Blue Island, Ill.

*For whatever you wish to know
about equipment or supplies used
in or about a grain elevator ask the*
Information Buro
Grain Dealers Journal Chicago, Ill

We can furnish and install
equipment in old or new ele-
vators guaranteeing greater
capacity with less power
and positive non-chokable leg.

Cooper Bldg. Sunderland Bldg.
DENVER, COLO. OMAHA, NEB.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS



The care and study put into the design and construction of each Reliance Elevator assures the greatest economy in operation. Design No. 1000, side elevation of which is shown above, is especially adapted to the needs of the dealer requiring not over 20,000 bu. capacity. Write for particulars.

Reliance Construction Co.
Board of Trade Indianapolis, Ind.

Siding and Roofing

Corrugated or Flat
Galvanized or Painted
Immediate Shipment from Stock

Nails



Write—Wire—Phone

Steel Mfg. Warehouse
1449 GENESEE KANSAS CITY, MO.



ELEVATOR SIDING

We specialize in corrugated and flat sheets for elevator siding at rock bottom prices. We carry a complete stock of regular sizes and offer many exceptional bargains in odd lengths and widths.

NICHOLS WIRE, SHEET & HDW. CO.
Kansas City, Mo. Davenport, Ia.

For elevator and mill supplies we issue a net price catalog. If in the market write us for one.

WHITE ★ STAR ★ CO.
WICHITA, KANSAS

Box Elder, Mont.—I think the Journal covers the grain and market field very thoroly and I really would not know a place in it where it could be bettered.—S. P. Cowger.



Efficient Grain Handling

Can be accomplished only with an elevator designed and built for that purpose. This is characteristic of our elevators.

THE MONOLITH BUILDERS, INC.

509 Mutual Building

Kansas City, Mo.

FEDERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Designers and Builders—Grain Elevators, Mills and Warehouses
TOPEKA, KANSAS

MACDONALD ENGINEERING CO.

DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF
GRAIN ELEVATORS

San Francisco Chicago New York Toronto

CRAMER BUILT

is the mark designating the best in Grain Elevator Construction at normal prices

W. H. Cramer Construction Co.
NORTH PLATTE, NEBR.

Plans and Specifications Furnished

HICKOK Construction Co. MINNEAPOLIS ELEVATORS

H. P. Roberts

L. D. Rosenbauer

Southwestern Engineering

Company

Designers and Builders of

MODERN MILLS and ELEVATORS

Flour Mill and Elevator Machinery
SPRINGFIELD, MO.

HORNER & WYATT

Designers of

Flour Mills and Grain Elevators,
Warehouses, Power Plants and
Industrial Buildings.

Preliminary Sketches and Estimates,
Valuations and Reports.

306 McMillen Bldg., Kansas City, Mo

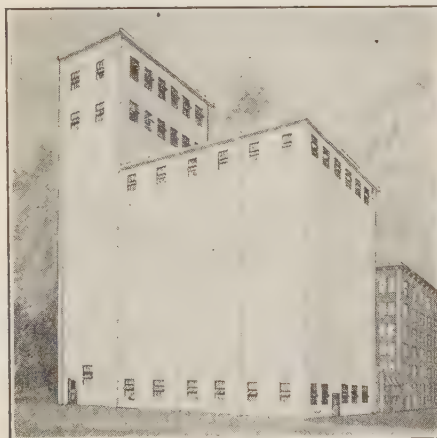
BURRELL ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION CO.

DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS
ELEVATORS, FLOUR MILLS AND ASSOCIATED BUILDINGS
513 W. Jackson Blvd, CHICAGO, ILL.

R. C. STONE ENGINEERING CO.

320 Merchants Exchange Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.

DESIGNERS & BUILDERS



Grain Elevators, Feed Mills,
Flouring Mills, Warehouses
and other similar structures

We will contract to build your entire plant, complete ready to operate, under one contract.

We are experts, we make a specialty of re-inforced concrete construction. We have recently designed and patented some very valuable improvements in grain elevators. **WRITE US.**

Built for H. C. Cole Milling Co., Chester, Ill.
Capacity 380,000 bus., 46 bins.

First Unit Municipal Terminals, City of Norfolk, Virginia, U. S. A.



This work consists of a modern concrete grain elevator, piers, warehouses, slips and wharves, costing approximately \$5,000,000. It is being constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications and under the engineering supervision of

Folwell-Ahlskog Co.

Engineers and Constructors

Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

The Most Modern Elevator in the World



This is an aeroplane view of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's new Northern Central Elevator No. 3, located at Canton, Baltimore, Maryland, capacity 5,000,000 bushels. This elevator is equipped with

Four Stewart Link-Belt Grain Car Unloaders

Every day in every way we are designing and building better and better Grain Elevators. We have built for many of your friends—Eventually we will build for you. Why not now?

James Stewart & Co., Inc.

Designers and Builders

GRAIN ELEVATORS

In All Parts of the World

Grain Elevator Dept., W. R. Sinks, Manager
1210 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.



One of a Group of Elevators

Built by us at Port Arthur. The group includes elevators for

The James Richardson & Sons, Limited.

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Limited.

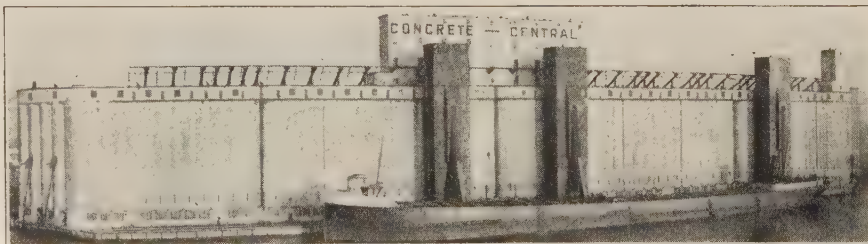
The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited.

THE BARNETT-McQUEEN COMPANY, LIMITED

Designers and Builders of GRAIN ELEVATORS

Offices: Fort William, Ont., Duluth, Minn. Minneapolis, Minn

Operated by
The Eastern Grain,
Mill and Elevator
Corporation



Concrete-Central
Elevator, Buffalo, N. Y.
Capacity
4,500,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by

Monarch Engineering Company
Buffalo, N. Y.



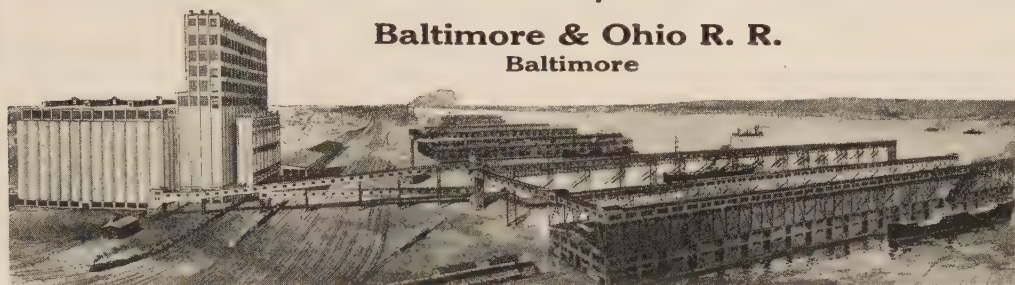
Western Terminal Elevator

Ft. William, Ont.
Now Under Construction

Fegles Construction Co., Ltd.
Ft. William, Ont. Minneapolis, Minn.
Engineers and Constructors

"A 1923 model that speaks for itself"

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Baltimore



John S. Metcalf Co.
Grain Elevator Engineers

108 S. La Salle Street
Chicago, Ill.

54 St. Francois Xavier
Street
Montreal, Que.

also at

Melbourne,
Australia

Buenos Aires,

Argentina

London, England

A Kansas dealer, who advertised his elevator for sale in the Journal, at a stipulated price, received so many replies from prospective buyers he decided to keep it.

THE RYAN CONSTRUCTION CO. SCHUYLER, NEB.

We build Modern Fireproof Grain Elevators
Mill Buildings and Storage Bins
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIR WORK
Let Us Know Your Requirements

SEND US YOUR INQUIRY

We have the most complete organization in the Northwest for the construction of

**GRAIN and COAL
ELEVATORS**

T. E. Ibberson Company
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

WANT ADS

in the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL make wants known to everyone connected with the grain trade. If you desire to buy or rent, sell or lease an elevator or anything used by grain dealers, try a JOURNAL want ad twice a month and your want will soon be satisfied.

Wagon Loads Received

A book for the use of country grain buyers in keeping a record of grain received from farmers. Some dealers record oats receipts in front and corn receipts in the back of book; others use a separate book for each kind of grain.

Its column headings are: Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars, Cents and Remarks.

The book is 9½x12 inches, 200 pages, 20 lines to each page, giving room for recording 4,000 loads, printed on Linen Ledger Paper and is well bound in strong board covers with leather back and corners.
Order Form 380. Price, \$3.00

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 South La Salle St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Record of Cars Shipped

This double page form is designed especially for country shippers in keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station or to any firm, may be kept by themselves under the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car No., Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight, Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price Amount, Freight, Other Charges, Remarks.

The book is 9½x12 inches, and contains 160 pages of edge paper 29 lines to each page, and has spaces for recording the foregoing facts regarding 320 carloads. It is well bound in strong boards with leather back and corners

Order Form 385. Price, \$3.00.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 S. La Salle Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

AT LAST!!

A Radio Receiving Set that can be relied upon for the reception of market reports.

Made to order for the Grain Trade.

No installation necessary, entirely self contained, can be set up anywhere and carried from room to room while operating.

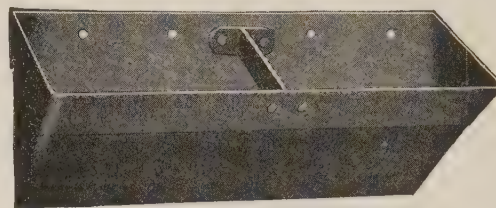
Fully guaranteed. For detailed information address:

H. H. WOODS

6467 Sheridan Road

CHICAGO, ILL.

Double Your Capacity With Constant "V" Type High Speed One-Piece Buckets



Many elevators have increased their capacities 100% with Constant "V" type buckets. Figure what it will mean to you to increase your capacity even 50%. You can do that and more, with Constant "V" type buckets.

SAMPLE BUCKET FREE

We'll mail you one bucket free, without obligating you in any way. Judge the Constant "V" type bucket for yourself; weigh it, gauge it, test it, stand on it, compare it with any other bucket made.

Send today for Sample Bucket, descriptive folder and prices, stating number and height of Elevator legs.

Address Dept. G.

THE B. S. CONSTANT MFG. COMPANY

Complete Equipment for Grain Elevators
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

THE HALL SIGNALING DISTRIBUTOR



in any country elevator increases the available bin capacity, the handling capacity and the operator's efficiency fully one thousand bushels per day.

HALL SPECIAL

(Elevator Leg)

If you had two legs in your elevator, one of them a HALL SPECIAL with 7 x 5½ inch "Omaha" cups, the other an ordinary leg with 11 x 7 cups, the HALL SPECIAL would elevate the most grain, do it with less attention, and less cost.

It would cost less to build, and less to maintain. It would elevate steadily, uniformly, reliably.

HALL DISTRIBUTOR CO., 1913 Harney St., OMAHA, NEBR.

Scale Ticket Copying Book

This book contains 125 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back on itself so as with the use of a sheet of carbon to make a complete and perfect copy of the original on the stub which remains in the book. The original tickets form the outer half of the page, so the removal of any ticket does not release the others.

Each ticket has spaces for the following record: No., Date, Load of, From, To, Gross lbs., Tare lbs., Net lbs., Net bu., Price per bu., Test, Man On-Off, and Weighers Signature. Size 9½x11 inches. Printed on good paper, 5 sheets of carbon. Order Form No. 73. PRICE \$1.50; weight 2 lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

DIXON'S SILICA-GRAPHITE PAINT

is a natural combination of silica and flake graphite. The vehicle is pure boiled linseed oil. It will not crack or peel off because of the natural elasticity of the flake graphite, while the silica furnishes the wear-resisting qualities. Because of these qualities, Dixon's Paint affords better and longer protection. By making frequent repainting unnecessary it lowers the cost of paint upkeep.

Write for Booklet 15-B.

**JOSEPH DIXON
CRUCIBLE COMPANY**
JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Established 1827.



DES MOINES

ALL YOUR FRIENDS WILL BE AT
DES MOINES

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

IOWA—A good elevator for sale. Good territory. Possession at once. Address 51Q17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

WISCONSIN—20,000 bu. iron clad grain elevator on the C. B. & Q. R. R. Maiden Rock Elevator Co., Maiden Rock, Wis.

EASTERN NEBRASKA elevator for sale. 25,000 bus. capacity. Fine corn prospects. Address 51S6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

WE HAVE been swamped with the results of our small ad in your columns and will have no difficulty in selecting reliable men.—L. S.

OKLAHOMA elevator for sale; 10,000 bushel house, cheap; good town; price right for quick sale. Address 51P18 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

NORTHWEST IOWA elevator with side lines for sale. A money maker. No trades—must have cash. Address 51Q12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

SOUTHERN MICHIGAN grain elevator in A-1 condition for sale. Capacity 12,000 bus., large feed grinding business. For full particulars write W. H. Freeland, Mt. Morris, Mich.

CENTRAL INDIANA elevator for sale. 25,000 bus. capacity, 28 h.p. engine, on Pennsylvania lines. Must sell in order to settle estate. Address 50H21 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ILLINOIS—New 60,000 bu. cribbed steel covered house for sale. Excellent territory. Would trade for small corn belt farm. Address 51R10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL IOWA—Two elevators for sale, one 30,000 bu. capacity and one 12,000 bu. Adjoining stations. Price and terms right. Address 51S18, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

CENTRAL INDIANA—Four good grain elevators doing an excellent business, situated in live towns in corn belt. Reasonable selling prices. Write us for full description on these elevators. J. D. Chancellor & Son, 515 Columbia Street, Lafayette, Indiana.

KANSAS—16,000 bu. iron clad grain elevator, motor power, must be sold at once. Good condition. Located in good town, 4,000 population; 3 main line R. R. in town. Good schools and churches, both Protestant and Catholic. Write G. A. Jorn, Paola, Kan., for further particulars.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS—Elevator for sale. 14,000 bus. capacity; ironclad, on private ground; no competition; all electric power; attrition feed mill; corn crusher. Handled 250,000 bus. last year. Milk condensary in town and plenty feed grinding and retailing. Reason for selling, wish to retire. Terms. Address C. A. Fenstermaker, Amboy, Illinois.

DISSOLUTION SALE.

Having agreed to dissolve partnership we will sell at public sale at Mt. Sterling, Ohio, Saturday, September 29, 1923, at 1 o'clock, two grain elevators located on the B. & O. R. R. at Mt. Sterling, Ohio, and Cook Station, Ohio. These elevators are in the best corn and wheat belt in Central Ohio. They will be offered separately and then together, and will sell the way they bring the most money. Terms made known on day of sale. Write Fred C. Betts and Tabitha Y. Hunsicker, Mt. Sterling, Ohio, for further particulars.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

EASTERN NEBRASKA terminal elevator in first class shape; well located. Address 50A13 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FLORIDA corn elevator complete with shelter, press, dryer, recleaner, 4 elevators; used very little; at a bargain. Williams Grain Co., Alachua, Fla.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS.

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

WISCONSIN—19,000 bus. capacity steel elevator for sale with power shovel elevator motors. Building in first class condition, 5 years old, to be dismantled to make room for larger building. For particulars write John Nonn, 1215 37th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

NEBRASKA—14,000 bushel elevator, lumber yard and coal business for sale in good, live little town. Good school and church; two main line railroads; 150 miles from Omaha or Kansas City. Must be sold at once. Address H. E. Fairchild, Endicott, Nebraska.

ELEVATORS WANTED.

WANT to lease or buy elevator at a good grain point. Give full particulars in first letter. Address 51S19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE OR TRADE for good grain elevator in corn belt of Indiana or Illinois, a well improved 160 acre farm. Terms on this farm very attractive. E. Baumgartner, Milford, Ind.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE—If you do not find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "ELEVATORS WANTED" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

WANT TO BUY elevator in Indiana, Ohio, or Illinois in corn belt. Describe fully giving price, terms, construction, capacity and amount each kind of grain handled annually in first letter. Address 51R9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

TRADE for suitable grain business in Illinois or Indiana, full line of up-to-date implements, invoice \$6,000.00, in Raymond, Illinois. Town has population of 1,200; 5 churches, good schools, in excellent farming community; one competitor. Address Adolph Oberle, Raymond, Illinois.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

ELEVATOR WANTED on the 50-50 net profit divide plan, or position as manager-bookkeeper Farmers Elevator; have made \$30,000.00 net for Equities the last four years; have been under bond for the last 18 years and can give real references that count. Am expert bookkeeper. Address 51Q5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

ELEVATOR LOCATION FOR SALE.

INDIANA grain elevator location for sale. Team scales, office, warehouse, 15 h. p. engine, seed and fertilizer house; five lots, where elevators burned on Big Four Railroad Switch, in Colfax, Indiana. Address F. W. Powers, owner, 128 North Grant St., West LaFayette, Indiana.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

J. D. CHANCELLOR & SON
Elevator Brokers,
515 Columbia St.,
Lafayette, Indiana.

CLAYBAUGH-MCCOMAS
Offices

Frankfort, Ind. Indianapolis, Ind.
223 B. of T. Bldg. 601 Board of Trade.
If you want to buy, sell or trade an elevator write us at either address.

ALWAYS HAVE GRAIN ELEVATORS for sale and a few for exchange for land of equal value.

If you are in the market write me fully as to amount you wish to invest and location you prefer.

JAMES M. MAGUIRE,
6454 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANT TO HEAR from owner having elevator or other business for sale. State cash price and particulars. John J. Black, 57th Street, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

ILLINOIS lumber, coal, elevator and hardware property and stock for quick, cheap sale, to settle estate. Located in Eleroy, Illinois; a good partnership business. Inquire F. W. Hainke, Box 83, Eleroy, Ill.

CENTRAL NEBRASKA—Modern new grain and seed house for sale; doing splendid business, good town. Would consider active partner. Careful investigation invited. Address Box 806, Ord, Nebraska.

TRADE WANTED OR SALE—Have you something to sell or trade? Let the readers of the Journal know what you have to offer. Now they are unaware of the advantage of dealing with you. The best way to dispose of anything is by advertising.

FOR SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.

Pittman & Harrison Company Estate: Large grain warehouse with Grinnell Sprinkler system; sweet feed plant; poultry feed plant; corn sheller plant, etc. Address Rowan Mills, Trustee, Sherman, Texas.

IOWA—Grain, coal, implement business and home for sale, 25 miles from Omaha. Business a money maker but I am going to California. No stock of implements now, repairs only. Takes less money than you think it does to buy me out. L. G. Vincent, Missouri Valley, Ia.

WOOL WANTED.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS who have wool to ship will find it to their advantage to tell the 6,700 regular readers what they have to offer. An advertisement in this column will cost you but 25c per type line per insertion.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED at once, managers and grain solicitors. \$25.00 one hour's work. No interference with present business. A gold mine. Write 51R21 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

INVESTMENT.

WANT first mortgage loan for 3 years on elevator. Will pay 8% interest annually. Address 51R19 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

MILL FOR SALE.

KANSAS—Flour and feed mill in town of 13,000 for sale; well established business; \$25,000 cash. Address 51P21 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

OATMEAL AND FEED MIXING PLANT AT A BARGAIN.—This mill was originally built for a 500 barrel oatmeal mill; part of the oatmeal machinery has been removed to make room for feed mixing machinery; most of the essential parts are still intact, namely, hulling stones, elevators, dry kiln oat graders, rolls for flaking grotes and other machinery. A portion of the machinery that was removed can again be replaced; there is ample room for both oatmeal and feed mixing machinery. The feed mixing part consists of modern machinery for this purpose, with capacity of 40 tons per hour, built in two units of 20 tons each, of either molasses or dry mixture. Its feeds have given satisfaction wherever used. It has storage capacity for 80,000 bus. of grain and 4,000 tons of sacked feed; two steel tanks capacity for 500 tons of molasses, power shovels for unloading grain; in fact, facilities for handling to best advantage to and from cars. Feed is elevated from packers into cars. A double track runs between buildings connecting with main R. R. line. Fourteen cars can be spotted at once and removed with car puller. The elevator is equipped with truck dumps for receiving grain from farmers' wagons. This plant is located in Illinois on the main line of railroad which has branches running north, northwest, west and southwest. All the different ingredients used in a first class feed originate on these lines and with milling in transit privileges makes this an ideal location. Price very reasonable, with reasonable terms. Address 50G23, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

MIXED CARS of flour and mill feeds in 100 pound sacks are our specialties. We are now manufacturing a full line of corn goods, cracked corn, feed meal, corn and oats chop. Ohio Farm feed, shelled corn and standard oats in connection with our flouring mill. Would like to send you a trial to convince you of the superiority of our products. Ansted & Burk Co., Springfield, Ohio.

BAGS—BAGGING—BURLAP.

BURLAP BAGS OF EVERY KIND FOR SALE; new or second-hand, plain or printed with your brand; seamless Cotton Grain Bags; Sample Bags; Burlap, Cotton Sheeting or Paper for Car Lining, etc. Wanted: Second-hand bags, best prices paid.

WM. ROSS & CO., 409 N. Peoria St., Chicago.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. made of very heavy manila for strength and durability and to withstand hard usage. Special folding method for closing envelope. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.50 the hundred, f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

—First in Enterprise!
—First in Advertising!
—First in Circulation!
—First in News!

The Grain Dealers Journal

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MARRIED MAN with seventeen years' experience wants position as manager and buyer for a good grain firm, either on a salary or a percentage basis. Best of references furnished. Address Lock Box 162, Windsor, Ill.

WANTED—A position with some good Chicago or Indianapolis grain firm. What have you to offer. Address 51R6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT position as manager of elevator or elevator and lumber yard. 15 years' experience in both. State salary and amount of annual business. Address Box 7, North Lake, Wisconsin.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN with grain and lumber experience wants position as Manager or Assistant to Manager in good country elevator, either line or farmer company. Best of references furnished. A. Ross, Davis Junction, Illinois.

YOUNG grain man wants position as mill buyer or solicitor. University graduate, six years with Federal Inspection work. Thorough judge of all grains, specialist on wheat. Highest references of ability. Address 51S13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

SOUTHERN Kansas and Oklahoma will buy large quantities of outside corn and oats for local use this year. Have had 14 years' experience in merchandising these commodities over this section. Want position with a firm that wants to get in on this business. Address 51S17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

YOUNG MAN wants to learn grain business. Any position, in either country or terminal elevator, in any locality, where there is advancement, will be considered. 10 years farming and 4 years threshing experience. References and bonds can be furnished. Address Dave Bertelson, Antelope, Montana.

DYNAMOS—MOTORS.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMOS-MOTORS" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal—the medium for power bargains.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—20-50 pound Howe Scale weights. In good condition. Chas. Love, Macon, Ill.

STOP! If our ad runs any longer we will have to refuse to let the mailman in. As it is we have had to put on two extra stenographers just to answer queries.—W. K.

FUNNY EXPERIENCES.**FUNNY STORIES WANTED.**

Write the story of your funniest grain trade experience to the Journal and you will receive one dollar for each story published. Address The Smile Coaxer, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

THE WANTED—FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit, and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

**What have you?
FOR SALE**

An Elevator
Machinery
Seeds

Do you want?

An Elevator
Machinery
Position
Partner
Seeds
Help

**Grain Dealers Journal
CHICAGO, ILL.**

has 6,000 readers who would like to know. Tell them thru a 'For Sale & Want' Ad. Costs 25 cents per type line.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book

Hauler	Gross	Tare	Net	

This book is designed to facilitate the work of country buyers during the busy season when each farmer is hauling a number of loads at a time. The above illustration shows the left hand side of the sheet which remains in the book. The outer half has the same rulings, but is printed on the other side of the sheet, so that when sheet is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon is inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry. Each page has room for 33 loads and is machine perforated down the middle so outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters of line company.

The book is 12x12 inches, check bound with canvas back, contains 225 leaves ruled both sides, and nine sheets of carbon.

Order Form 66. Price \$3.00. Weight. 4 lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—4 Hole Keystone Corn Sheller, also 14 h.p. R & V Gasoline Engine. Write N. J. Olsen Co., Moorhead, Minn.

FOR SALE—New No. 77 Clipper Cleaner and screens. Capacity 300 to 400 bus. Never used. Half price for quick sale. Nelson & Aldrich Construction Co., Spencer, Iowa.

MILL AND ELEVATOR MACHINERY FOR SALE—Belts, Pulleys, Shafting, Elevator Legs, Burr Mills, Automatic Scales, Packers, Reels, Rolls, and other mill equipment. Hanson Milling Company, Ashland, Wis.

FOR SALE—One 25 h.p. type Y Fairbanks-Morse Engine in good condition, replacing with motor, also one Fairbanks-Morse Direct Current Dynamo, 10 K. W., 125 volts. For information write Malcolm Grain Company, Malcolm, Nebraska.

FOR SALE—Two No. 0 McDaniel Grain Driers 48" Diameter 50' high. Two No. 2 McDaniels Wheat Washers, capacity of both 100 to 125 bushels per hour, complete with the exception of fans. The Kansas Mfg. Co., Wichita, Kans.

FOR SALE.

One 35 h.p. G. E. motor, 2200 rev.
One 25 h.p. G. E. motor, 2200 rev.
One No. 11 Emerson Brantingham Corn Shucker and sheller, capacity 100 bus. husked corn, 300 bus. snapped corn per hour.
Good as new and bargains. Shipping point, Talladega, Alabama. L. A. Bingham, 812 W. 11th St., Oklahoma City.

SAVE YOUR MONEY. Write us for prices on new or used Separators—Oat Clippers—Corn Shellers and all kinds of Elevator Machinery, Elevator Buckets—Manila Rope—Fibre Clad Wire Power Shovel Ropes—Belting, etc. Also new and used pulleys. Standard Mill Supply Co., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE.

One 24-inch Monarch Belt Drive Double Disc Attrition Mill, \$135.
One No. 8 Bowsher Grinder, \$80.
One No. 6 Monitor Warehouse Separator, \$225.
One 9x18 three-high feed roll, \$275.
Metal lined wood hoppers, 5x5, \$17 apiece.
Elevator buckets 8x5, belting, boots, head pulleys, sprockets, hangers and pulleys.
John Nonn, 1215 37th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

HAVE NO KICK COMING: Cancel ad. We are so flooded with replies that we will be kept busy for months to come. We certainly were glad to know that every morning brought us queries for our equipment and always in their letters they would say that they noticed the ad in the Grain Dealers Journal. It is a great thing for us as long as we can supply the demand.—E. J.

REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments. When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipments for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

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9 S. Clinton St. Chicago, Ill.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS. FOR SALE.

THE BEST WAY to dispose of anything is to advertise it. You may have something to sell or trade which would be of advantage to many who are unaware of the opportunity offered because you are not letting it be known to our subscribers through the columns of this publication.

MACHINES WANTED.

WANTED—A Clark Power Shovel, single, complete; state condition and price. E. G. Coon Grain Co., Sidney, Ill.

WANT TO BUY Portable mounted corn shell-er, good condition, capacity 300 bushels hourly, Sandwich No. 1A preferred; also Bowsher Grinder, size seven or larger. Address Frank Hayward, Whitham, Missouri.

SCALES FOR SALE.

EVERY AUTOMATIC six bushel scale for sale in A-1 condition. Will sell cheap. Address 51R16 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SECOND HAND SCALES for sale of any make, size, or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal.

FOR SALE—One ½ bu., two 1 bu., four 3 bu., one 4 bu., and one 6 bu. Richardson Automatic Grain Scales, some new. One 5 bu. Fairbanks Automatic. One 5 bu. and two 6 bu. Richardson Sacking Scales. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED to put your idle capital to work. That rusty machine over there in the corner is of intrinsic value to some member of the grain trade. You can make a sale or a trade if you use these columns.

ENGINES FOR SALE.

25 H.P. FAIRBANKS-MORSE, type N. B. oil engine for sale. Good condition. Write Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, Okarche, Okla.

FOR SALE—One 35 H.P. International gas and oil engine complete; one car loader (blower), pulleys, shafts, etc. Address Farmers Grain & Feed Co., St. Paris, Ohio.

ONE 12 H.P. type N. B. Fairbanks-Morse Engine for sale. This engine is in good condition and can be bought reasonable. Write S. L. Mun, secy., Farmers Gr. & Sup. Co., Galva, Kan.

FOR SALE—40 H.P. Engeco Oil Engine, A-1 condition, reasonable price. Reason for selling, have installed motor. For further information, write Manton Produce Co., Manton, Michigan.

ENGINE WANTED.

WANTED—Good 2nd hand gasoline engine, 30 h.p., in good condition, also ear corn dump. Stephens & Shelby, Muncie, Ill.

OFFICE APPLIANCES.

SAFES—Large stock of new and used safes on hand. Protect your valuable papers. Prices reasonable. The Howe Scale Co. of Ill., 512-514 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo.

REPLY REGARDING MY AD. I received twelve answers from the first appearance. In fact, sold machine to first inquirer—could sell a carload of them from one insertion.—C. A.

DIRECT REDUCTION GRAIN TABLES IN FRAME

This set contains six cards with marginal indexes, giving reductions of any number of pounds from 600 to 6,590 by 10-pound breaks. For oats and cotton seed at 32 lbs.; barley, buckwheat and hungarian at 48 lbs.; shell corn, rye and flaxseed at 56 lbs.; wheat, clover, peas, potatoes at 60 lbs.; and ear corn at 70 and 75 lbs. to the bushel. Pounds are printed in bold faced type, and reductions to bushels directly beside the corresponding pounds. The six cards fit into a bass wood frame with a glass front. Frame can be hung anywhere and tables easily read thru glass. Size 12½x13½ inches. Order Form No. 3275 DRF. Price complete, \$2.00.

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The best and most complete edition of these popular reduction tables ever issued. It contains 12 grain tables and two pages of freight tables all printed from heavy-faced type in two colors on heavy tough Manila stock. It is reinforced at back with cloth. Marginal index for quickly finding table wanted.

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Freight table shows rate per bushel at 60, 56, 48 and 32 lbs. per bu. when the rate per 100 lbs. is 1 to 21½ cents in ¼ cent rises.

Order Form 4090 WL. Price 60 cents.

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305 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.

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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....

GRAIN WANTED.

WANTED—One or two cars Mo. burt oats. Send sample and price. W. N. Butler & Co., Columbia, Tennessee.

BUYERS wheat for pigeon food, No. 3 Milo Maize and Sunflower Carlots. Make sampled offers. I. L. Radwaner Seed Co., New York City, N. Y.

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One Grain Receiving Register designed for recording wagon loads of grain as received. Headings read—Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, and Remarks. Contains 160 pages of Linen Ledger paper, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 6560 wagon loads. Can be used in three ways: enter loads in order received; devote different sections of the book to different kinds of grain; and thirdly give each patron a separate page. This book is well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Regular price \$2.75; will sell this slightly soiled copy for \$2.00 plus postage and insurance—weight 3 lbs. Order No. 12 "Special."

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Sweet Clover, Alfalfa,
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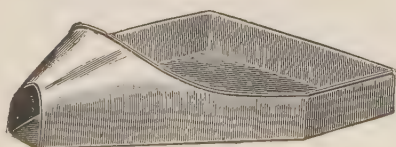
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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,
305 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

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See our "Seeds For Sale—
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This Number

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Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light and durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal, which will not rust or tarnish, assists the user to judge of the color and detect impurities. Seed Size, 1½x9x11", \$1.80.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

Dickinson Co., The Albert, seeds.
Illinois Seed Co., The, grass and field seeds.
Johnson, Inc., J. Oliver, seeds, humus, etc.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds.

CONCORDIA, KANS.

Bowman Bros. Seed Co., field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Ouren Seed Co., wholesale seeds and grain.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds.
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Hardin, Hamilton & Lewman, grain and field seeds.
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Wholesale Field Seeds
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We are Buyers and Sellers,--TIMOTHY-CLOVERS-MILLETS
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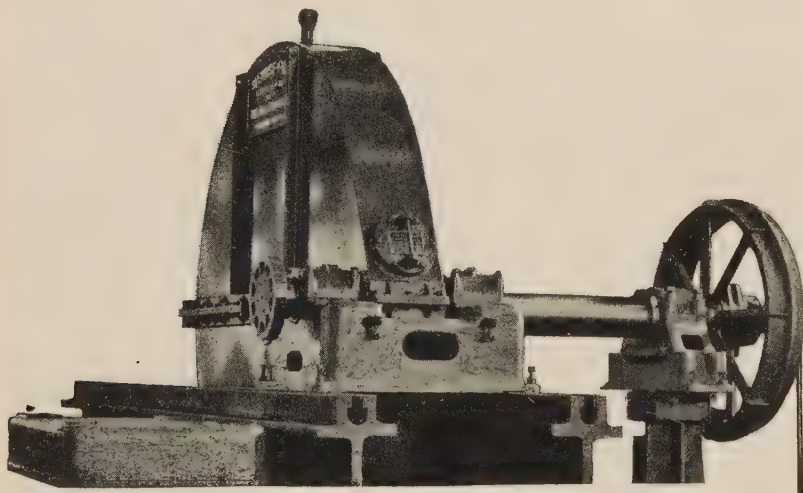
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OUR ADVERTISERS OFFER THE BEST.

Runnymede, Kan.—I think that your Journal will be a great help in our business.—W. L. Botkin & Son.

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Special Herringbone Gear Elevator Head drive for the Norris Grain Company, South Chicago, 100 H. P.—575 to 29 r. p. m.

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In the power transmission field, The Falk Corporation can conscientiously claim them all. The making of gear units is our specialty, and our engineering staff has achieved the success which is the reward of specialization.

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Economy for the user of power has been our objective—the economy of power saved and utilized, the economy of longer service, the economy of avoiding repair delays, the economy of reduced fuel and replacement costs—and that objective has been reached so that today we have to offer the most efficient power transmission machinery in existence.

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HERRINGBONE GEARS

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods and improved handling facilities for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 15c.

To Foreign Countries within the Postal Union, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada and Mexico, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator men is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the wholesale grain trade, place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked-Answered" department. The service is free.

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 10, 1923

WHY are we having so many changes among the licensed grain inspectors? Are they, too, resenting the governmental interference with their business?

GRAIN DEALERS or millers whose long continuance in business has resulted in the collection of a number of wooden structures will be interested in the location of the concrete elevator illustrated in this number. It is so located as to serve as a fire wall to check the spread of fire from one wood building to another.

OFFICE HOLDERS as a rule know so much about other peoples business the amazing wonder is they could be prevailed upon to accept a position with any government. When our Federal Government has abolished fifty per cent of its useless bureaus and commissions, the pap suckers will have a splendid chance to show what they can do in business for themselves.

HAPHAZARD METHODS of keeping account of grain transactions invariably make more trouble for the owners than is generally thought possible, while systematic bookkeeping can be carried into any court trial with good effect, and the internal revenue inspector hesitates to cast any reflection on the accuracy of well kept books. Grain accounting is a subject which merits much more careful attention from the man in the trade than it seems to have received. Too much midnight oil is now burned because of poor books and obsolete methods.

THE NUMEROUS changes in ownership of country elevators during the present year emphasizes the need of correcting old mailing lists if market information is to get into the hands of live dealers.

GRAIN MARKETS are now being shouted through the air to more distant points than ever. Grain dealers who experience any difficulty in getting the markets should take it up with the engineers of grain exchange station. They may be able to point out the remedy.

MUCH OF the late threshed small grain is arriving at country elevators damp and sprouted with the result that country shippers are availing themselves of fast freight service wherever it is obtainable. It is all important that damp grain be delivered to terminal markets at the earliest possible time so as to permit of its being dried or mixed with dry grain so as to prevent further deterioration.

SELLING CASH grain for shipment more than twenty days hence is likely to subject the seller to a tax of 2c per hundred dollars, as under a late interpretation of the internal revenue collector such sales must bear a tax. It has not yet been enforced everywhere, but no doubt the auditors who come around later will attempt to make trouble for the grain dealers who have ignored this latest interpretation of the law.

A REDUCED acreage sown to wheat would do the agricultural statistician no good, yet they persistently insist that the acreage will be reduced. The acreage of the past year is none too large if any of the other surplus countries of the globe have a failure, as they frequently do. The general opinion of crop experts is that United States wheat crop has been largely over estimated and that the final yield was far from the figures of the Department of Agriculture.

RECEIVERS EVERYWHERE owe it to themselves and to shippers to take every means of detecting the removal of grain or loss from car in transit. Private seals should be placed on each shipment and seal numbers reported to receiver so that any tampering with the seals on cars can be easily detected. Whenever receivers find that seals on car when arriving at destination are different than those placed there by shipper, he should in fairness to the shipper and himself, report change to the local railway station agent as well as to the shipper. Everyone should be placed on guard against the pilferer.

ELEVATOR WORKMEN who become entangled in machinery, as some are reported to have done in this number, owe it to themselves to refuse to work longer about moving machinery until it is well protected by safeguards. Every number of the Journal contains reports of one or two elevator operators who have lost a limb or a life by getting tangled up with belting, shafting or gears. No doubt many of these accidents are directly traceable to unnecessary risks taken by the workmen, but that does not relieve the elevator owner from adopting every precaution to keep visitors and workmen away from his moving machinery.

A GLANCE over our changes in Grain Rates column may occasionally get you the advantage of a lower freight of which your station agent has no knowledge. We collect this information to help you. Please make use of it.

A WELL MIXED sample of each car load of grain shipped should always be placed in a Mason jar and properly labeled so that shipper can form some definite idea of what car contained when he receives discouraging returns from his commission merchant. It will help greatly in the more accurate grading of later purchases.

ELEVATOR OWNERS who are anxious to reduce the fire hazards of their plants will profit by adopting the recommendations on fire prevention which are included in the address of Mr. Wilson published elsewhere in this number. The elevator owner who never tries to reduce his fire hazards may often wonder why his rate for fire insurance is so much higher than others. He can read and learn.

CONCRETE ELEVATORS which crumble and collapse are too expensive even for the most prosperous to think of building for grain storage. Fire proof elevators are always desirable, but no one wants a house which is likely to disintegrate and fall in a heap without warning. So many reinforced concrete elevators have failed this season, all grain dealers contemplating the erection of such an elevator must stop, look about, and investigate before planning.

THE GRAIN buyer who accepts all grain of any kind at the same price encourages the farmers of his section to bring all the low grade and off-grade stuff to his elevator, while the man who pays a premium for high grade grain and discounts the low grade stuff gets all the good grain. If you want to get your share of the good grain of your territory, pay a premium for it and discount the low grade stuff. You must sell your grain by grade, hence it is pretty good practice to buy it that way. The more careful any buyer is in classifying his purchases according to quality, the more profit should he realize from his labor.

ARE YOU receiving the grain markets and market information over your radio receiver? The grain exchanges are expending large sums of money in an effort to get the markets into the hands of all interested. The cost of installing and operating the improved broadcasting stations is almost prohibitive, but still the grain exchanges have not hesitated to go to any expense necessary to broadcast market information to the most distant point it is possible to reach. No improvement in sending apparatus, making it possible to reach more distant points is perfected, but it is immediately adopted. How long the exchanges will be willing to broadcast market information free is doubtful as the grain dealers for whom the service is specifically intended have never ventured a suggestion for improvement or a word of appreciation. Unless the members of the trade benefited by the service soon recognize its value to their business and admit its helpfulness, the broadcasters will become discouraged and stop.

SHIPPERS WHO ARE anxious to avoid leaks in transit owe it to themselves to level down the grain in cars before sealing car so as to prevent grain breaking out siding and leaking through as a result of rough handling in transit.

SOY BEANS are being produced in increasing quantities in the winter wheat states and serve the dual purpose of a soil builder or fertilizer as well as giving the farmer a profitable crop. A number of different mills are now grinding soy beans so that country shippers should experience no difficulty in finding a ready market for this new crop.

PREMIUMS FOR the "Better Grades" of grain will be collected by shippers to the Milwaukee market if the rule now being considered by the Chamber of Commerce is adopted. It has long been the practice to discount shipments of off-grade grain and some buyers have generously granted a premium for the "better grades." Of course most buyers insist that shipper is not expected to load out grain above the quality sold. The proposed Milwaukee rule will permit seller to call for re-sampling and re-inspection any time before car is unloaded, and if grain grades higher than original inspection, then seller will be entitled to the existing market difference in the grade.

COUNTRY GRAIN MERCHANTS might help their farmer patrons to better methods by offering prizes for the highest yield of any grain obtained from ten acres of carefully tilled soil. Tests of this character help to convince farmers of the great advantages to be derived from intensive cultivation of their farms. The assessor takes no cognizance of whether the yield of wheat is ten or fifty bushels per acre. The tax levied is just the same and the capital invested per acre is generally the same. However there is no tax on industry or enterprise which increase two or three fold the returns from the same acreage. The more intensively the farmers cultivate their acres, the better satisfied will they be with the prices tendered by the grain merchant.

THE KANSAS farmers who permitted the agitators to lead them in a vicious attack on the grain exchanges did not hesitate to call upon the same exchanges when crop failures placed them in need of seed wheat. The grain merchants of the land have the best interests of the farmer at heart and will do their utmost to help them without making any noise about it. If the farmers when in straightened circumstances, would but look about a bit and by careful observation come to a truer realization of what friends had done and were willing to do, they would be less ready to give an open ear to loud mouthed agitators who do not hesitate to malign any one provided they can gain the sympathy of their auditors. The grain dealers always have been dependent on the success of the farmers and have ever been ready to lend a helping hand, but they do it without attempting to wreck any other line of business. Most of the campaign in which the farmers have been led by the vociferous agitators have proven anything but successful so far as the farmers are concerned, but invariably the agitators have departed with well lined pockets.

OATS LEFT in the shock in nearly every state have deteriorated rapidly due to the rains and much of the crop will no doubt be offered in a badly stained condition. This should make a lot of work for the purifiers and ample profits for their operators.

AGITATORS who are getting themselves elected to the Senate can not raise their constituents to the promised level of prosperity. Their efforts can only pull the rest of us down. But it is said misery loves company. Perhaps that is why they vote that way.

FRESHLY thrashed damp grain would be more likely to reach destination without heating if thoroughly mixed with a like quantity of dry grain received before the rainfall. If you have nothing but damp grain to ship turn it over a couple times or better still blow it well before loading. When you load out damp grain warn the receiver and the railroad agent and mark car "New Grain Rush." Damp grain will soon heat if left in a box car or bin.

JACK FROST has been playing tag all around the corn fields of the North Temperate zone recently, as a sort of warning to grain dealers who are prompted by the large yields of heavy corn promised to sell corn short for future delivery. In many sections corn will not be out of the way of frost until the first of October, and the short crop on top of present depleted stock will be very likely to give the market an attack of sky-rockets.

THE PACIFIC northwest farmers who adopted a resolution at Spokane, Wash., Aug. 14, calling on the federal government to guarantee \$1.75 per bushel for wheat do not realize that they are setting a dangerous precedent. They have a perverted idea of the functions of government. The purpose of government is not to divide the fruits of our common labor but to see that all citizens have an equal opportunity to labor and enjoy the fruits of their labor.

GRAIN ELEVATOR operators who take on side lines and extend credit to farmer patrons or advance money to them, thereby help to drive many farmers to their competitors because few farmers ever get enough for their grain to inspire them with a real desire to pay old debts. If you must conduct merchandising side lines, do it on a cash basis. Then your farmer patrons will feel free to market their grain whenever they can get a good price for it.

RECEIVING HOUSES everywhere complain of the burdensome overhead to their business and many claim that regardless of the good volume of grain moving they are unable to make a profit. It is very evident that many receivers have been unable to adjust their business to the new conditions, hence find it more difficult than ever to handle grain at prevailing commissions. On the other hand, the high cost of governmental supervision, inspection, weighing, switching, demurrage, etc., is encouraging shippers to send grain around the inspection markets altho they know that in so doing they take extra hazards. It is very evident that the receivers and shippers of the land need to get together and evolve some more satisfactory methods for the economical marketing of grain.

TENANTS are changing so frequently it behooves grain buyers to exercise greater caution than ever lest some careless tenant sell them grain covered by a lien. It is neither pleasant nor profitable to pay for grain a second time. While no grain dealer enjoys serving without pay as a rent collector for unknown landlords, still the laws of some states almost require it.

MANY GRAIN growers have been so busy hatching new schemes for forcing the Government to boost the price of wheat, that they left all their small grain remain in the shock out in the open, with the result that much of it has sprouted and is badly stained. The country buyer will be forced to cut the price fifteen to twenty cents a bushel if he expects to market it without a loss.

GRAIN BUYERS who use the tester kettle in determining the test weight of small grain owe it to themselves to make sure that the kettle is in prime working condition to give a correct test weight. One licensed inspector whose tests seemed at variance with those of other well equipped inspectors discovered after a careful survey of the devices he used that he had always thrown poise and beam into bucket with the result that the physical capacity of the bucket was enlarged by the bottom being knocked down. Another bucket which was detected giving wrong results was found to be beyond repair. Abrasion resulting from long useage had so worn away poise and beam as to make accurate tests impossible.

ELEVATOR casualties seem to be occurring with increasing frequency due probably to careless operation combined with poorly protected equipment. No elevator owner will install new machinery that is known to be dangerous to the lives or limbs of his employees. Yet some very dangerous machinery seems to get into the elevators with the result that accidents are increasing. Both employer and employee should exercise greater caution against death traps and both should strive to profit by the experiences of other elevator owners and operators to the end that every precaution shall be taken to avoid a repetition of accidents in grain elevators. Insurance against such accidents may give some relief from worry over heavy damage suits, but the insurance will not help to replace the efficient employee whose life or limb was sacrificed needlessly.

MANY SOUTHWESTERN shippers who attempted to sell their wheat on a basis of protein content have abandoned the practice because of wide discrepancies in the tests and discouraging discounts in their returns. The impression prevails with many shippers that the protein test was devised primarily to assist the terminal market buyer in discounting his purchases and adding premiums to his sales. In the opinion of some prominent millers the variation in the percentage of protein content of the wheat of any section of not sufficient to justify the wide range of prices being asked by some sellers. The trade is already handicapped with so many regulations and restrictions any more tests are sure to bring distrust and discouragement to both the farmers and the country shippers. The expense and delay of getting protein tests combined with the variation in the results seem to have condemned the practice in the minds of experienced grain merchants.

Grain Trade Court Decisions.

The continued flow of court decisions bearing on the methods and practices in vogue in the grain trade are rapidly crystallizing the rights of the grain merchant in definite form. For years we have been publishing digests of these decisions as issued in the hope that all grain dealers would obtain a clearer understanding of their own rights and privileges as well as the rights of the other fellow.

Reading of the disputes, differences and lawsuits of others should give every grain merchant a broader view of all such controversies and help them to take such precaution as will prevent them becoming involved in like controversies. When you fail to find any information on a point of interest to you, drop us a line. Our extensive index of decisions may quickly disclose the information you desire.

During the past twenty-five years we have published many decisions involving the right of a shipper to sell grain from one station and to deliver grain originating at another station. In other words, many shippers have thoughtlessly attempted to deliver something different from what they sold. Buyers invariably consider in all their purchases, the point of origin, the right of diversion, and the rate of freight from point bid to the point whence they desire to divert. The billing and its accompanying privileges are often the real profit accruing to the buyer, hence it is all important that seller deliver grain originating at the point bid, else trouble is sure to arise.

Bureaucratic Regulation in Oregon.

Grain buyers and millers in Oregon are laughing in their sleeves at the antics of the state market agent, who would not be referred to here but for the example he affords of what bureaucracy will do when it gets free rein.

In a communication he sent to one of the daily papers of Portland the state market agent alleged the millers were profiteering, bolstering up his claims by the statement that the millers were receiving \$8.31 for \$4.50 worth of wheat. Erroneously assuming that the 25 cents above cost allowed by the government to the millers during the war was the cost of manufacture he deducts 25c, and finds that the millers received \$8.06 net for 4½ bus. of wheat. He says "This is a profit of 71 per cent for the miller."

The state of Oregon is not paying the state market agent to make stump speeches full of such misrepresentations, and the millers and grain dealers of the state are taking the agent sharply to task. They have demanded a public hearing on the cost of milling.

The same agent recently promulgated a list of discounts for lower grades of wheat and premiums for better than the unconstitutional Oregon law authorizes the public service commission to establish. This law attempts to sweep aside the commercial axiom that the more there is of anything the cheaper it is. The attempt of the legislature to bring the prices paid for the lower grades up nearer the price of good wheat, of course, simply bears down the price of the good grain, since there's nothing and could be nothing in the law fixing the absolute price of the standard higher quality. When the growers of good wheat in

Oregon learn that the law enacted ostensibly for their benefit is in fact penalizing them they will move for its repeal.

Monuments to the Agitators.

Standing idle at many country stations in different parts of the grain surplus territory are to be found modern fireproof elevators of the most expensive construction. The owners in many cases would be "tickled pink" to get even a small part of the original cost out of these houses. The agitators who induced the farmers to invest their hard-earned dollars in unneeded grain elevator facilities got their rake-off long since and passed on to new fields or to new schemes for working the unwary. The overbuilding of grain handling facilities at country stations can be traced direct to the credulity of the grain growers and the unprincipled schemes of the agitators. The agitators had no real interest in the farmers. All they were after was a fat commission on stock and a percentage on the contract, and the larger and better the elevator, the greater their personal returns.

At many stations elevators have been erected with storage capacity greatly in excess of the average annual receipts of the station. The interest on the investment is several times as much as the margin allowed the old established dealers at the station for marketing the grain, and they always assumed all of the hazards of getting the grain from the farmers' wagons to the scale hoppers of the terminal elevators. Credulous farmers were easily misled, and today many of these elevators stand idle, a monument to the deceit and misrepresentation of the agitators. No man familiar with the profits obtainable from the grain business is willing to venture a reasonable bid for the property. Many of the elevators are so poorly constructed, even though they did cost ten times their present value, they can not long remain idle without care and repairs. Rapid depreciation will soon wipe out the value remaining in the property.

In Ohio alone the farmers were induced to build nearly 300 new elevators without any material increase in the volume of grain handled. A careful appraisal of the new houses showed that the farmers had invested \$5.00 where the old dealers had but \$1.00 invested, so the grain marketed at 300 stations in that state was called upon to pay a profit on \$6.00 where the dealers formerly had been content to realize a small profit on \$1.00. The increased overhead alone was enough to wipe out an experienced grain merchant, but this extravagance combined with inefficiency forced many of the operating companies into bankruptcy and others near to it.

The grain business like many other lines conducted on a competitive basis must of necessity be carefully conducted and by the best experience obtainable. Building expensive elevators and launching new grain companies with large capitalization solely to satisfy a selfish desire to market their own grain has bankrupted many farmers who overlooked the fact that throughout the history of the world, few businesses founded on spite or revenge have ever succeeded.

Farmers who have gone into country stations

and provided needed facilities for marketing the grain of the district have succeeded where they had the foresight to employ an elevator manager of experience and depended upon his judgment for conducting the business; but where the directors have persisted in continual interferences, the results have been most disastrous.

The agitators have passed into new fields but many of the elevators they induced the farmers to build will never return 1% on the investment.

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain Dealers Journal, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

I. C. R. R. 38743 going north thru Kankakee, Ill., Sept. 5th, 11:30 a. m., leaking corn.—Kankakee Farmers Grain Co., W. A. Pegram.

C. B. & Q. 103864 passed thru Venango, Nebr., leaking at door post.—Farmers Union Co-op. Grain Co., Sept. 1.

C. B. & Q. 99663 passed thru Venango, Nebr., leaking at door post.—Farmers Union Co-op. Grain Co., Sept. 1.

N. & W. 67328 passed thru Atkinson, Ind., Aug. 31, leaking oats at side door. Car was sealed. No chance to repair.—Atkinson Grain Co.

Erie 110520, loaded with yellow shelled corn at Swan Creek, Ill., passed thru Roseville, Ill., Aug. 29 leaking thru siding which was loose at sill. No chance to repair.—Isaac C. Pratt.

C. M. & St. P. 78930, loaded with oats, was set out at Whittemore, Ia., Aug. 27, on account of sheathing being loose about four feet on one side. Section foreman nailed as best he could.—O. J. Kaschmitter.

C. & N. W. 137466 passed thru Gilbert, Ia., Aug. 25, leaking yellow corn at side door.—G. D. Mabie, G. D. Mabie Grain Co.

C. P. 88080 passed thru Oakville, Ia., Aug. 25 at 11:30 a. m. leaking corn at door post. Writer repaired while train was switching.—C. A. Johnson, Oakville Grain Co.

N. P. 25587 passed thru Detroit, Minn., Aug. 24, leaking wheat very badly at door post. No chance to report to the crew.—S. B. Coyle, mgr., Detroit Elevator Co.

M. P. 16009 passed thru Fidelity, Ill., on C. P. & St. L. train No. 21, Aug. 23, leaking at K bolt.—W. K. Dodge, mgr., Fidelity Co-op. Grain Co.

C. R. I. & P. 40436 passed thru Superior, Ia., Aug. 18, leaking oats at door post. Was not noticed till freight pulled out so could not repair.—R. L. Friend, mgr., Superior Farmers Elevator Co.

C. B. & Q. 119676 passed thru Roseville, Ill., Aug. 10, north bound and leaking wheat at the door post. We could do nothing to stop it.—Isaac C. Pratt.

MEXICO is reported to be in need of 4,500,000 bus. of wheat due to failure of the wheat crops.

OGDEN, UTAH.—The Stockgrowers Mills & Feed Yards Co. has been incorporated by Jas. E. Clinton of Boise, pres.; Fred V. Canfield, sec'y-treas.; H. H. Henderson and Wade M. Johnson. The capital stock is \$50,000.

Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Oct. 1, 2 and 3. Grain Dealers National Ass'n, at Des Moines, Iowa.

Asked— Answered

[Readers who fail to find information desired on any subject of interest to grain dealers should send us their query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Market for Soy Beans?

Grain Dealers Journal: For the first time we will have soy beans offered to us this year, and we are desirous of knowing some reliable buyers to whom we could dispose of these beans.—Richards & Armacost, Campbells-town, O.

Ans.: Manufacturers of corn oil and linseed oil are in a position to make oil and cake and meal from soy beans, as they have the equipment.

Specializing in soy bean oil and meal are the Chicago Heights Oil Mfg. Co., Chicago Heights, Ill., and the Platt County Soy Bean Co-operative Co., Monticello, Ill.

Is Satisfactory Radio Receiving Set Obtainable?

Grain Dealers Journal: We are about 300 miles west of Chicago and 300 miles south of Minneapolis. We installed a radio receiving set about a year ago, but were unable to get satisfactory results, so sent it back. Do you know of any firm equipped to install radio receiving sets in Iowa, that will guarantee satisfactory results? We presume some improvements have been made in receiving sets since last year. If any sets are obtainable with a guarantee, we would like very much to have full particulars regarding the kind of equipment and where it is obtainable. If we can get all the current market information with a radio and without placing ourselves under obligation to any one firm, we would like very much to do so.—J. P. N.

How Do You Separate Vetch from Rye?

Grain Dealers Journal: We wish a machine for separating vetch seed from rye. Where can we obtain a machine? How can we make the separation?—Otsego County Co-op Ass'n, Gaylord, Mich.

Ans.: The separation of vetch from rye is something that can be done but it needs to be handled according to the percentage of vetch in the rye. What they really should do is to use a receiving separator clothed so that it will throw over all the vetch even though it throws over some of the large rye. Such an operation would give them the bulk of the rye clean and leave the balance to be separated only a proportion of the whole and this is then passed over a spiral separator which will finish the job.—Huntley Manufacturing Co., Leon H. Brand, sales mgr.

Names of Unincorporated Firms?

Grain Dealers Journal: In case of two individuals buying and operating a grain and merchandise business is there any criminal liability in taking a trade name?

We are going to run a grain and lumber business at Lee, Ill., and have taken the name of "Lee Grain & Lumber Co.," but have been told that it is necessary to add to this name the words "Not Incorporated." Is there any criminal liability?—J. R. Reynolds, Paw Paw, Ill.

Ans.: A "company" has no legal existence unless chartered by the state, and to advertise as a company when not incorporated would mislead the public.

The Chicago Board of Trade has recently taken steps, for example, to force all members to discontinue the time-honored practice of adding "& Co." to the name of an individual who in fact is the sole owner of the business, so that those who do business with such individual may know what to expect in case of death or bankruptcy.

Are You Scared by the "Bears"?

Grain Dealers Journal: Little six year old Florence caused her mother no little anxiety by reason of her vivid imagination and her tendency to extravagant exaggerations.

"Oh, mother!" screamed Florence as she came running in the house one day, "there's a great big yellow bear out on the street."

Her mother went to the door and saw a large yellow dog instead, and in order to teach Florence to be more exact in her statements, told her to go to her room and ask her Heavenly Father to forgive her for her terrible falsehood. Pretty soon Florence came out of her room all smiles and ran to her mother saying: "I told God about it and he said, 'that's all right, Florence, sometimes I mistake that old yellow dog for a bear myself.'"

Can we ourselves always distinguish clearly between "The Bulls" and "The Bears" and the "Yaller Dogs"?

The remarkable improvement in business makes it easy to see that the depression of last summer was not in reality "A Bear" but simply a "Yaller Dog."

Let's ask God to forgive us if we ever thought it was a "Bear." Let's be a "Bull." Let's tie a tin can to the "Yaller Dog's" tail.—Frank Lehan.

Time Limit for Claims on Export Shipments?

Grain Dealers Journal: During the months of June, July, August and September, 1921, we shipped a number of cars of wheat from Vernon, Tex., to Galveston, Tex., for export, on so-called standard Bs/L. On account of being unable to obtain returns or account-sales on the various shipments we were delayed until Jan. 29, 1922, in filing our claims for loss in transit, or until the six months stipulation provided in the Bs/L had expired. The railroad made no objection to our seeming tardiness in filing the claims, but after several months had elapsed (after our filing) it proposed to settle the claims on a basis which would figure about one-third of the value as filed. This we refused and early this year filed suit for recovery. We have so far been unable to get the case to trial, but understand that the railroad now proposes to enter a plea of limitation based upon the fact that the claims were not filed within the six months as provided in the Bs/L used.

Ordinarily we believe their plea would hold, but our position now is, that on account of these shipments moving for export—each B/L bore the notation "FOR EXPORT"—they were in fact, as held by the courts, INTERSTATE shipments and therefore should have moved on the Uniform Bill of Lading as adopted by carriers in Western Classification Territory and shown in and promulgated thru Consolidated Freight Classification No. 2, its supplements or re-issues. The carrier in question was a party to this Classification. The terms and conditions of the B/L shown therein provided nine months in the case of export traffic in which claims may be filed. What we want to know is whether, under the circumstances above noted, we were entitled to this nine

months limitation, altho not made a provision of the Bs/L used.

We believe the courts have held that the terms of a B/L become a binding contract between carrier and shipper when entered into, unless the terms are inhibited by law, constitute a fraud, are discriminatory in their operation, or are unreasonable, etc.

We believe we could prove discrimination by the railroad as other shippers here were using at that time and on like shipments to same point, Bs/L in which the nine months in case of export traffic was a provision. Also, the straight B/L used by the railroad here at that time made provision for the nine months in case of export traffic.—Sewell Grain & Fuel Co., Vernon, Tex.

Ans.: The form used states on the face of it that it is not a bill of lading but is an acknowledgment that a B/L has been issued. Therefore the fine print on the back, which falls to give the additional time for filing claim is of no force or effect, and leaves the shipper in a position to allege that he expected the shipment to move under the uniform interstate B/L giving 9 months in which to file claim after arrival at port of export.

Moreover, the "Memorandum" states explicitly that the property is received subject to the classifications and tariffs in effect; and as stated by the shipper the 9 months' provision was contained in the B/L regularly in use by the same railroad company at that time.

Since the decision of the I. C. C. given and effective Oct. 21, 1921, it is immaterial what provisions are contained in the B/L actually used, as the uniform B/L provisions thereafter governed the contract of shipment.

Is Employment of Elevator Architects Limited by Law?

Grain Dealers Journal: I am told that Illinois has a law which requires architects and designers of buildings to pass an examination and obtain a state license before they can legally sell their services as architects or designers in Illinois. Kindly advise if this law applies to designers and architects of grain elevators living outside of the state. Does this law in any way attempt to limit the rights of an outside builder erecting a grain elevator in Illinois not designed or planned by an Illinois architect or designer licensed by the State of Illinois? Has any other state such a law? Has this law ever been tested? Is it not an autocratic attempt to limit the rights of the individual grain dealer to buy the services of whomsoever he pleases? Or is it simply another attempt on the part of the politicians to raise more money by indirect taxation? Any explicit information you can give us on the provisions of the law or the limitations of its operation will be greatly appreciated by—Hawkeye.

RUSSIA has sold 400,000 bus. of rye to Norway.

THE WHEAT growers' organization is still going along, but I think rather poorly. They do a lot of writing in the papers and I believe that a lot of their stories are untrue. However, they have to do something to keep their clients as happy as possible. They are still functioning in this state.—Ernest W. Fry, Prosser, Wash.

Enthusiasm

has overcome the impossible so often that it has put that word in bad repute. It spells the difference between the purely static state of mind and the one bristling with dynamic energy and "get-there-itiveness." It puts interest and pleasure into work. It leaves drudgery a place only in the dictionary.

Letters

[Here is the grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication. It may draw out the views of others.]

Prohibition's Effect on Grain Prices.

Grain Dealers Journal: The direct loss to the farming industry through prohibition laws has apparently not received sufficient attention by State Legislatures and Congress, considering that prohibition has eliminated the annual consumption of several hundred million bushels of grain. Prior to prohibition large quantities of barley, corn and rye were used by brewers and distillers. Even the most ardent prohibitionists must admit that the present much smaller consumption is seriously affecting the price of such grains, especially the better grades.

Destroying a market for so large a volume of barley, corn and rye, it is only reasonable to assume that a surplus of all grain will accumulate as a result, which has already been apparent during the past year. The consumption of other farm products has also dropped off considerably.

It is hoped that when Congress convenes next December, it will bring about some modification of the Volstead Measure which will again permit the manufacture and sale of old-time beer, or at least 23%, which is admitted to be non-intoxicating, therefore not prohibited by the 18th Amendment. Permitting the manufacture and sale of beer, would, no doubt, result in restoring the demand for barley at remunerative prices to the farmer and will positively affect all other grain prices.—Geo. W. Shepard, Milwaukee.

Reinspection by the Bureaucrats.

Grain Dealers Journal: I suppose you know a technicality when you see one of the brutes. Likewise, I think you have a pretty fair idea of what it takes to constitute a monstrosity. If you are not certain on either point, look in a good dictionary, combine the two definitions which you find, and you will then have a technical-osity.

Then, come out someday and I'll show you one of the critters running loose in its native habitat. (I almost wrote "his native habitat," but on second thought I'm not sure of the gender so it will have to be "its native habitat.")

This technical-osity which I have discovered, captured, identified and cataloged feeds upon political bread (and pie). Its drink is the grain dealer's bank account, time and patience.

Technical-osity is its family name; reinspection, its specific; politics, its verital.

And heres' how I found it:

We had a car of wheat in this morning. (Strange, perhaps, but true.) The shipper had invoiced it as No. 2 hard, test 58 lbs., but the inspector said "No. 3 hard, test 57.7." Wanting to protect the shipper to the full extent of our ability, I called the local inspection office by telephone and ordered a re-inspection; and I was informed that I would have to come to the said office and sign for it. Accordingly, I presented myself at the appointed place and asked what I should sign.

"That big book," the man told me as he pointed to a tome which lay upon a nearby table. Getting it, he opened its pages until he came to a certain place and showed me where I should inscribe my John Hancock. The spaces called for such details as the car number and initial, date and hour of the day, and signature.

All well and good, maybe. But what about the shipper one, two or five hundred miles away who desires a reinspection?

Must he, too, come to the office to sign? Or

will the big book be mailed to his place of business for the purpose? If the latter, suppose a local dealer wants a reinspection while the book is absent. What then?

Yea, verily, I say unto you: The way of the grain dealer is hard when *Technical-osity reinspection* (variety) *politicus* gets after him.—Cal.

Seed Wanted for Farmers of Southwestern Kansas.

Grain Dealers Journal: The wheat crop in the counties of southwest and central west Kansas has failed. The spring crops in some localities are short and many of the farmers in that district are unable to buy seed wheat for sowing this fall. It is necessary for the best interests of the state that this seed be got for the farmers.

This is not a request for a gift. It is a business proposition coupled to a degree with altruism.

We ask that you furnish as much money as you can to supply the farmers with seed wheat. All of the money collected in this manner will be pooled and the wheat will be allotted to the farmers by a local committee which will include the county commissioners and two public-spirited men in the county; this same committee will look after the returns from the resulting crop.

The seed wheat will be supplied only to those farmers who are known to be dependable, but who have no collateral for borrowing to finance their own needs. The Santa Fe railroad has generously offered to supply money to the bankers for financing seed wheat needs in those counties in which it operates. This offer has been accepted and it will be a great help but many farmers for want of collateral cannot benefit by the offer. It is the purpose of this proposal to help this latter class—broke but worthy.

The seed wheat will be furnished only under

contract. The farmer agrees to deliver one-fifth of the resulting crop at his shipping station; unless the yield is less than four bushels per acre. This of course would be a failure and the farmer would be relieved of any obligation. The contract calls for a properly prepared seed bed and diligent work and care in handling the crop.

It is not the intention to furnish to any individual more than enough seed to sow 75% of the previous year's acreage. Whether it be 50 or 75% will be determined by the amount of properly prepared seed bed that the farmer can show. The return will be pooled and pro rated. The history of the wheat industry of the southwest shows that this crop seldom fails following a year when the subsoil is thoroughly soaked as it is in many sections in that region now. And another existing advantage is the fact that much of this land is in a summer fallowed condition. A return in kind to the investor of more than 300% is not an improbability. In case of a failure in one section; success in another might be substantial, and investors would get a return. No one would be favored in case of regional failure for all funds are pooled both going and coming.—The Central Seed Wheat Ass'n, Topeka, Kan.

MORNING GLORY, one of the greatest pests of the Northwestern wheat fields, it is said, can be eradicated by pouring bisulfid of carbon into holes in the ground about 18 inches apart, as recommended by the state college of California.

WHEATON, MINN.—Farmers' representatives gathered here Aug. 27 to prepare a program of agricultural legislation which Pres. Coolidge will be asked to call a special session of congress to enact into law. V. E. Anderson, chairman of the voluntary state price stabilization com'tee which has held a series of price stabilization meetings, called the meeting.

Hi Overbidder Starts War on Rats.



Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Rosemont, Nebr., Aug. 27.—The corn crop is good. Shock threshing is all done in this territory.—Chas. W. Wood.

Liberty, Nebr., Aug. 29.—Wheat is all threshed out of the shock and very little in the stack. Average 17 to 18 bu. to acre. Corn will be a good crop.—S. J. Douglass.

Sargent, Nebr., Aug. 27.—The wheat crop in this locality is very poor on account of black rust. Corn is looking good and will be a good crop if frost holds off for thirty days.—J. E. Werber, Agt., W. T. Barstow Grain Co.

Clay City, Ind., Sept. 3.—98% of wheat threshed before rain set in. 60% out of farmers' hands. Probably 25% of wheat in farmers' hands will be fed to stock; also the last threshing which is sprouting and wet.—Gaabe Bros.

Birbeck, Ill., Sept. 5.—The oat threshing is about two-thirds done, the wet weather interfering and delaying threshing. Oats yielding 15 to 30 bus. per acre. Oats in the shock are beginning to damage considerably. Corn looking fine but fear the wet weather will keep it green too late for proper maturity.—Harry Johnson, agt., Harrison Ward & Co.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 5.—Temperature during the week was somewhat above normal. Local showers retarded the maturing of corn, but were otherwise beneficial. Corn is nearing maturity in the extreme south, while along the northern border about three weeks more of favorable weather will be required to bring the crop to safe maturity. A good crop of soy beans and cow peas is being gathered. Some wheat and oats still remain in stocks unthreshed. Plowing made satisfactory progress, except where locally dry in a few northwestern counties.—W. F. Feldwish, Meteorologist, temporarily in charge U. S. Weather Bureau.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 31.—General rains and cool weather during the past two weeks have slowed up the maturing of all late crops. Grain in the shock has deteriorated considerably in grade. Plowing is well under way, but along with all other field work is later than usual. Late season weed growth is unusually abundant. Fall feed outlook is very favorable. The state corn prospect continues good. Crop development averages somewhat later than usual, and due to recent unfavorable maturing weather, this crop needs favorable September weather to avoid frost damage to late corn. With few exceptions corn is filled well. About 90 per cent of the wheat in Illinois is threshed. That threshed since the rains is off grade. Yields are up to average or better over most of the central and southwestern area. Oats are about 80 per cent threshed and what was out after the heavy rains shows a marked loss in quality. Barley yields run about average and rye slightly below. Young clover prospect has been noticeably improved by August rains. The clover seed promise is light, with most of the fields weedy. The early crop of broom corn has been materially reduced and the quality of the brush lowered as the result of August storms. Later crop not so severely affected but yield per acre and quality of the broom corn crop is not expected to equal that of last year. Alfalfa and soy bean reports are favorable. Soy beans promise an excellent crop though somewhat later than usual.—A. J. Surratt, Agricultural Statistician, U. S. Dept. of Agri.

Flaxseed.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 8.—The world's flax markets continue to show considerable strength and as a result of the light stocks of both seed and oil, nearby shipments are commanding a premium. Flax may be purchased at Minneapolis and Duluth at a lower figure than Argentine seed in New York, so that even with the additional freight, the Western mills can sell oil in the Eastern markets. This is an unusual situation and one that is likely to be of relatively short duration as our Northwestern crop is far from adequate to supply the country's needs.

Shipments of Argentine flax are small and the official estimate issued this morning of only 3,000,000 bushels of old crop seed remaining in that country might well cause apprehension.

Our own representative estimates a remaining supply of about 5 million bushels. As nearby seed is selling at 30 cents a bushel above new crop, it is evident that stocks are not burdensome.

We receive estimates of increased acreage in the Argentine for the new crop and growing conditions seem good. Minneapolis, Duluth and Winnipeg receipts to date this crop (from Sept. 1), 515 cars, against 288 cars for same period of 1922.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

In Central Western States.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 4.—Iowa—Southern Iowa: Corn weather has been too dry and cool for good progress. In spots some damage has been done by "firing," principally on light soil. Small grain has practically all been threshed, with out-turn better than expected. Timothy seed, considering thin stand, is yielding heavier than anticipated. Pastures need rain.

Eastern and Northeastern Iowa—Corn received a very good supply of rain during past two weeks and, although prospects are for a bumper crop, farmers claim the ears will not be well filled account of the hot, dry weather prevailing this summer. Pastures have been somewhat revived account of the recent rains, which should keep them in fairly good shape until late fall.

Central and Western Iowa—Temperature past two weeks cool with several excessively heavy to very light rains which has made corn unusually variable in condition and development. In some localities corn prospects excellent, some sections corn broken down by wind and heavy rain but mostly straightened up. Threshing progressed rapidly in dryer sections. Considerable damage to shocked grain account heavy rainfall. Fall plowing delayed by excessive moisture in some sections and unusual drought in others. Soil, pastures and hay land in very good condition.

Northwestern Iowa—General rains have been very heavy. Corn still in very good shape and has plenty of moisture to make a crop but we need at least three weeks of dry, warm weather. Threshing is progressing as fast as possible considering the rain. Recent rains have improved the pastures very much.

Missouri—Central Missouri: Wheat threshing progressing slowly and movement to market slow except from Missouri bottoms. Cool weather has delayed ripening of corn. In some localities corn was damaged by heat and drought. If no damage from frost, corn generally will be a better crop than in years, and is estimated for the state at 195,718,000 bus. Oats threshing going on slowly with very little being shipped. Hay all cut and most of it stacked. Yield per acre less than last year, but acreage larger. Pastures—recent rains put pastures in fair shape.

Northwestern Missouri—Virtually all wheat produced in this section has been shipped to market, only a few cars being held account unsatisfactory prices. Very little has been done towards preparing the ground for fall seeding, but indications are that wheat acreage will be about the same as in the past. Excellent prospects for a larger corn crop than usual, still continues but there are a few reports of damage being done by worms. Hay crop not doing so well since last report account hot and dry weather.

Nebraska—With wheat harvest practically completed, production is estimated at 27,772,000 bushels winter and 4,524,000 bushels spring wheat. Considerable damage was done by black rust. The recent storm did some damage to corn, but crop generally is very promising. With warm maturing weather and no frost corn will be out of danger in about three weeks. Production will be in neighborhood of 220,000,000 bushels. As general proposition oats crop is good, as is rye and barley. Tame and wild hay production unusually heavy; alfalfa crop and sugar beets good. Pasture is excellent.

Colorado—General out-turn of corn and forage crops will depend largely on the date of first killing frost. These crops, account excessive rain, looking fine. Hay considerably damaged, particularly in mountain districts, account too much rain and inability to harvest and cure. Sugar beet crop promises exceptionally well. Pastures exceptionally good and live stock in unusually good condition. Pinto beans are in excellent condition and will make large increased production over last year. Second crop alfalfa cut two tons per acre. Sorghums, including kafir corn and milo maize, good. Alfalfa and clover, also prairie grass, excellent.—S. H. Johnson, V.-Pres. & Gen. Mgr., Rock Island Lines.

Report of Crop Conditions.

In Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, prepared by Geo. C. Bryant, from reports received from statisticians.

Weather conditions have been favorable except in southern Michigan where but little rainfall has occurred for several weeks. Temperatures have been below normal and light frosts have occurred but no damage reported.

Corn is in excellent condition, although maturing very slowly because of cooler weather and too much rain. Wind storms have done slight damage. But little of the crop is out of the way of frost. Silo filling has started.

Wheat and rye crops have been materially reduced by rains preventing threshings. A large portion of these crops is now in such condition the grain will hardly be fit for feed. Plowing for fall seeding is materially reduced compared with last year.

A considerable portion of the oats and barley is still in the shock and will produce light weight and badly stained grain.

Young clover, pastures and meadow show considerable improvement over the last report. Pastures are furnishing more feed than usual for this time of year.

Truck crops generally are in favorable condition except onions in southern Michigan where thrips did considerable damage. Beans have not done as well as usual in Michigan. Potatoes are excellent in all sections and the set of tubers is heavier than usual in most places. Peaches are excellent in Illinois and Indiana, but rather undersized in Michigan. Fall and winter apples are maturing in good shape in all sections.

Tobacco in Indiana and Wisconsin made favorable progress. Sugar beets in Michigan show a variable condition and broom corn in Illinois was damaged to some extent by wind storm. The yield and quality of the brush will not be as good as usual this year.

Conditions in Leading Grain States.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—There was considerable rain over large areas of the country, so that many sections are now becoming too wet; this condition is chiefly found in the more central states. Reports this week show that the corn crop is not maturing very rapidly and that it will require all the way from ten days to three weeks of favorable weather to mature this crop; this is particularly true in Indiana, the more northerly portions of Illinois and in Iowa. If corn escapes frost, the crop will be a very large one and the prospects are that it will fully meet early predictions. As regards cotton, the situation has not improved. In the more southerly states insect damage is severe; this has been favored by wet weather conditions. Forage crops have improved to some extent; this is closely followed by dairying, where pastures have become better, the flow of milk has increased. Wheat and oats in the far northwest are yielding even better than expected earlier in the season, when reports were very promising. Fall preparation of land is in progress in many sections of the country and rains have made conditions very favorable for this work.

Illinois pastures are from fair to very good, hay lands fair, clover fair. Oats is reported as yielding from 20 to 40 bushels to the acre. Corn looks good, but is very late and has had too much rain in many sections; this will delay ripening considerably. Rain has put the soil in good condition for fall plowing.

Indiana pastures are good to very good; the same is true of hay lands and clover. Oats is about all threshed and made about an average crop. Wheat in some sections is above average; other sections good. Corn from good to extra good, but needs from two to three weeks to mature. The prospects for this state are for a bumper corn crop, nevertheless the maturing of this crop is delayed by the wet weather, and it will take nearly all of September to mature the crop.

In Ohio pastures are good to very good; hay lands are generally fair to good; clover fair to good. Some wheat badly damaged by being out in the wet weather. Corn looks good to very good, with some damage by being blown down locally.

Michigan.—The southern and southwestern parts of the state show improved conditions as regards pasture, hay and clover. Oats in these sections is about two-thirds crop, rye a medium crop, wheat from fair to good, beans fair. The dry conditions prevailing several weeks ago have been broken.

Wisconsin.—Pastures and forage crops generally are poor to very poor in the central and eastern part of the state, improving in the southern part of the state, and from fair to good in other sections. Oats ranges from poor to fair, 20 to 50 bushels per acre. Rye from poor to fair, some good; winter wheat fair; dairying good; potatoes from fair to good; corn suffered in some sections several weeks ago, but as a whole looks good to very good. Generally speaking, the state is in fair to good shape.

Iowa.—Pastures and forage crops generally are improving in all sections of the state that have been too dry, but have had good rains recently; in the balance of the state these crops look good. Many sections of the state report oats as having suffered from too much rain while in shock. Corn looks from fair to good, but has had too much rain in many sections, which will delay its ripening. Potatoes from fair to good.

Missouri.—Pastures, hay and clover now look good. Wheat, not much plowing done for the new crop to date. Corn from fair to good, but much of it late. Generally speaking, the state looks good. The western part of the state is in need of rain.

Kansas.—The more southerly portion of the state shows pastures and hay lands dry, the balance of the state looks from fair to good. Corn very spotted, and promises all the way from 10 to 40 bushels per acre. Kafir corn looking good to very good, although this crop as well as broom corn have been reduced by drought; this also affected corn.

Nebraska.—Pastures are good to very good; hay good to very good; alfalfa and clover fair to good. Oats suffered from rain during harvest. Wheat suffered considerably from rust and is light; some damage also by rain during harvest. Dairying from fair to good; corn generally good. Corn requires several more weeks to ripen; much of the state had considerable rain and this is delaying corn to some extent. It will take pretty near all of the month of September to insure a full crop. There are some reports of potatoes rotting in the ground.

Minnesota.—Pastures, hay and clover are generally improving; oats is fair to good; wheat from poor to good; dairying fair to good. Rye, some yields reported up to 30 bushels per acre; very spotted, ranging from poor to good. Corn late, looks good, but requires from two to three weeks to mature. Potatoes from fair to good, more or less spotted. Flax yields reported from 8 to 15 bushels per acre; most of it harvested. Many sections of the state have been revived by good rains. As a whole the state now looks fairly good.

South Dakota.—Forage crops generally good; oats that have been threshed is reported as from 18 to 60 bushels per acre; wheat from 6 to 20 bushels per acre; corn looking good to very good, a little late. Flax yield report from 5 to 15 bushels per acre. This state also figures a good corn crop if frost holds off anywhere from two to three weeks.

North Dakota.—Many pastures are poor and short in the western, northwestern and eastern part of the state. The balance of the state is fair to good. Sweet clover is generally reported as good; oats run from fair to good; wheat from 4 to 15 bushels per acre, probably average 7; much of it affected by rust. Flax from 70% to very good. Much of the wheat crop is of low grade and will not bring a very high price; there are some sections, however, where the quality is number one. Flax promises to yield from 5 to 10 bushels per acre. While this is not a corn state, corn is looking good in many sections. Potatoes are good. The state as a whole will rank about fair.

Colorado.—Corn is in good condition, medium size, and large acreage. Wheat in good condition on a small acreage. A medium potato crop due to the small acreage planted. Sugar beets in excellent condition, acreage large. Weather favorable for all crops.

Montana.—Most of the grain harvesting is finished with the exception of spring wheat and oats. Rain has delayed threshing and stacking; crops fair. Fall wheat being sown. Good yield of second cutting of alfalfa. Flax in north of state good. Ranges green, live stock in excellent condition.

In Wyoming the nights have been too cool for corn and potatoes to mature satisfactorily. Harvesting of spring grain well under way; good second crop of alfalfa being cut; feed on range generally plentiful.

In New Mexico rains the past week through the central, southern and western sections have been of great value to live stock interests, filling all water holes and assuring plentiful winter feed; slight damage to cut alfalfa and small grain. Dry farms will make good forage crops.

In Western Washington harvesting is progressing slowly; there has been some delay by rain. The wheat harvest is in various stages of cutting. Threshing in different localities, probably 75% finished. The yield on all small grains has been exceptionally good; this is especially true of oats. Meadows, pastures and late garden truck have been improved by rains. The third crop of alfalfa is about knee high and will soon be ready to cut.

In Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho weather conditions are favorable, days very hot, nights cool. The harvest is pretty well along excepting in sections where spring grain has been very heavy; yields large and superior quality. Hay yields have been wonderful. Field peas turning out better than expected. Corn will be a heavy crop and is rapidly maturing. Pastures revived. Fall work in the fields has started and everyone will try to put in as much fall grain as possible.—F. Baackes, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Sales Agt.

Northwestern Conditions.

Minneapolis, Sept. 5.—The harvesting of the small grain crops is now completed in the Northwest. Threshing operations have been interrupted in places by frequent rains.

The yields of most small grains have been a disappointment. The state of Montana has been less affected by heat, drought and black rust than the other three Northwest spring wheat states, but damage has been sustained there also. This has reduced the wheat crop in some of the Eastern and Northern districts of that state.

The recent weather has been very favorable for the maturing of all corn, and indications now point to the largest crop in years in the Northwest. Even in North Dakota it is practically out of danger of frost and will be of great value for feed.

Our recent reports on flax show a wide difference in the yields, some of it going as low as 3 bus. to the acre, while other fields that were exceptionally good threshed as high as 15 bus. In North Dakota the late sown flax on old ground is very weedy and has not filled as well as expected. Conditions point to a flax crop somewhat less than estimated sixty days ago.

The extreme conditions of the season of 1923 have been the most trying that the Northwest grain crops have encountered for many years. After a late start, there was a long period of very hot and dry weather. This, combined with a black rust epidemic, affected most of the territory. The crops that were not damaged by black rust matured very rapidly, which prevented them from filling properly.

The state of North Dakota has suffered to the greatest extent, as wheat is the principal grain crop. In South Dakota and Minnesota the coarse grains and corn, which have been raised for feeding purposes, have largely taken the place of wheat. These two states have not fared as badly as North Dakota, as the farmers after many trying seasons in raising wheat have diversified their efforts to a greater extent.—The Van Dusen Harrington Co., by W. G. Hudson.

Semi-Monthly Washington Report.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The semi-monthly crop notes for August 16-31, 1923, as reported by the Bureau's agricultural statisticians in the different states. Summary.—The corn crop, while it has deteriorated in a few localities, has, as is shown by the semi-monthly crop report of the Dept. of Agri. made considerable improvement during the last two weeks. The crop as a whole is decidedly late and a large proportion of it will need a late fall to be beyond danger of frost damage. The crop has suffered some injury in numerous narrow areas from floods and high winds. Drought in New England and some other sections has also caused damage.

Threshing of winter wheat is practically completed. Yields and quality vary greatly but average fair to good. Much injury has been done to the grain in shocks by rains. This has been particularly severe in a number of states of the central west where as a result much of the grain will hardly be fit for feed. Numerous other small areas have suffered in the same way. Plowing for fall seeding is under way and some seeding has already been done. In-

dications point to reduced acreages in nearly all sections.

Threshing of spring grains has been delayed in spots but is probably as far advanced as usual for the crops as a whole. Considerable damage has been done by rains to grain in the shock, especially in central western states, and much light weight and stained oats and barley will be harvested. In some sections of the northwest yields of wheat are disappointing, with light weights and heavy dockage. Flax in the northwestern states is threshing out very satisfactory and danger of frost for the crop is mostly passed.

Hay yields have been light in many areas and second crops are in need of rains in numerous localities. In many sections recent rains have revived the meadows. Wild hay is making good yields generally in western areas.

Pastures in many areas have been freshened by recent rains and are furnishing more feed than usual at this time of the year. In many long drought ridden areas great improvement has been made of late by the coming of rain.

Recent rains have caused considerable improvement in the grain sorghums.

Broom corn has been injured some by high winds and some abandonment of acreage is reported in the southwest.—W. F. Callander, in charge, Division of Crop and Live Stock Estimates, Bureau of Agri. Economics.

Government Crop Report.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following forecasts and estimates:

Crop.	Tot. produc- tion in mil- lions of bus.		Yield per acre.		Condition—	
	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	Sep. 1.	Sep. 1.
	Final.	Sept.	Final.	Sept.	1922.	1923.
Winter wheat	586	568	14.3	...	...	...
Spring wheat	276	221	11.9	80.1	65.1	...
All wheat....	862	789	13.5	75.5	71.6	...
Corn	2,891	3,076	29.8	78.6	83.3	...
Oats	1,201	1,312	32.2	74.9	80.3	...
Barley	186	199	25.0	81.2	79.5	...
Rye	95.5	64.8	12.4	...	...	...
Buckwheat....	15.0	13.5	17.5	85.7	80.5	...
Flaxseed	11.7	19.4	8.5	82.7	79.0	...
Rice	42.0	32.6	36.9	85.5	82.9	...
Hay, tame, tons	96.7	81.9	1.36	...	...	...
Hay, wild, tons	16.1	16.1	1.02	...	...	...
Gr. sorghums.	90.4	101	18.3	65.5	64.6	...

OATS.

Details for leading crops in principal producing states follow:

State.	Condi- tion		Forecast	
	1923.	1917-1921.	1922.	1923.
New York ...	80	37,010	31,770	32,552
Pennsylvania.	69	41,274	41,242	31,996
Ohio	80	60,907	39,744	55,078
Indiana	70	69,747	28,770	48,909
Illinois	83	171,843	110,010	146,394
Michigan	78	49,380	49,434	48,508
Wisconsin	81	92,015	101,558	93,574
Minnesota	87	118,369	142,746	146,623
Iowa	85	217,244	208,791	195,689
Missouri	72	50,189	17,872	32,382
North Dakota	67	49,103	78,804	57,950
South Dakota	88	68,663	74,400	81,861
Nebraska	88	78,938	56,106	86,977
Kansas	67	53,967	28,386	33,343
Texas	76	40,769	33,465	51,119
Oklahoma	55	39,547	30,000	22,522
Montana	81	12,806	19,200	23,051
U. S.	80.3	1,377,903	1,201,436	1,311,687

SPRING WHEAT.

Minnesota ..	70	41,511	25,345	20,513
North Dakota	49	77,088	123,234	62,352
South Dakota	60	36,954	38,188	26,546
Montana	75	17,948	39,881	44,764
Idaho	95	13,536	15,617	18,434
Washington ..	95	16,673	9,200	21,147
U. S.	65.1	244,943	275,887	220,841

CORN.

Pennsylvania.	83	68,237	69,212	62,662
Virginia	90	51,585	53,312	52,695
N. Carolina....	89	54,801	50,520	54,405
Georgia	72	68,034	52,620	50,828
Ohio	95	155,303	149,097	177,794
Indiana	92	181,607	176,305	201,473
Illinois	90	338,259	313,074	362,678
Michigan	84	55,919	60,716	60,190
Wisconsin	87	76,481	98,300	90,326
Minnesota	83	120,568	131,307	152,987
Iowa	89	416,419	455,535	422,241
Missouri	83	186,377	175,275	204,384
South Dakota	89	105,608	110,038	129,896
Nebraska	90	204,002	182,400	257,418
Kansas	65	91,129	98,391	126,905
Kentucky	89	94,542	88,060	95,168
Tennessee	84	89,033	75,440	78,589
Alabama	77	61,827	50,932	48,984
Mississippi	66	57,601	51,065	28,137
Texas	63	118,192	114,580	85,907
Oklahoma	41	54,990	57,600	39,491
U. S.	83.3	2,931,271	2,890,712	3,075,786

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Albion, Ia.—Where normally the Farmers Elevator at this place ships out around 20 cars of oats, this year only two carloads have been shipped. According to Manager S. J. Burroughs the farmers are holding their oats on account of the low price. The price of corn is high and oats are being fed on the farm in place of corn. Not more than fifty per cent of this year's crop will be marketed, the rest fed.—J.

Oats Movement in August.

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1922, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1923	1922	1923	1922
Baltimore	104,409	547,461	.....	20
Cairo, Ill.	1,724,556	2,022,027	1,468,746	1,750,153
Chicago	9,943,000	10,335,000	5,455,000	7,709,000
Cincinnati	544,000	496,000	196,000	194,000
Duluth	110,300	194,651	46,693	459,389
Indianapolis	2,122,000	1,542,000	1,704,000	1,212,000
Kansas City	1,892,100	664,700	246,000	288,000
Milwaukee	3,399,000	1,678,140	2,202,525	1,180,886
Minneapolis	3,802,270	4,155,060	1,778,040	3,073,220
Montreal	2,360,817	1,469,247	1,221,877	2,329,602
New York	838,000	.....	10,000	.....
New Orleans	.....	.....	28,570	46,950
Omaha	2,876,000	1,258,000	2,354,000	1,322,000
San Francisco, tons	515	1,073	.....	.....
St. Joseph	136,000	162,000	34,000	24,000
St. Louis	3,434,000	250,000	2,733,290	2,159,155
Toledo	891,750	403,768	360,115	68,215
Wichita	78,000	13,500	70,000	12,000
Winnipeg	1,266,000	.....	.....	.....

Barley Movement in August.

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1922, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1923	1922	1923	1922
Baltimore	.....	21,712	.....	.....
Chicago	1,222,000	1,205,000	393,000	316,000
Cincinnati	7,800	6,500	.....	.....
Duluth	432,254	632,087	212,679	385,849
Kansas City	265,500	.....	126,100	41,600
Milwaukee	872,160	811,700	179,820	306,452
Minneapolis	1,941,030	1,224,130	1,378,820	1,022,570
Montreal	1,612,983	1,028,898	1,533,355	951,014
New York	617,000	.....	588,000	.....
Omaha	150,400	52,800	38,400	38,400
St. Joseph	26,250	14,000	3,500	.....
St. Louis	121,600	59,200	35,250	18,060
San Francisco, tons	65,141	51,716	.....	.....
Toledo	13,200	2,400	.....	.....
Winnipeg	718,325	.....	.....	.....
Wichita	20,400	2,400	20,400	2,400

Rye Movement in August.

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1922, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1923	1922	1923	1922
Baltimore	67,320	2,375,183	8,571	2,388,594
Cairo, Ill.	14,214	.....	13,821	.....
Chicago	360,000	1,068,000	116,000	1,378,000
Cincinnati	69,600	61,200	15,600	30,000
Duluth	1,401,033	10,228,347	1,906,314	8,665,982
Indianapolis	110,000	190,000	99,000	186,000
Kansas City	34,100	62,700	14,300	23,100
Milwaukee	127,350	262,630	58,560	239,487
Minneapolis	1,499,960	1,744,190	130,740	1,337,290
Montreal	1,418,951	1,631,702	1,118,812	1,552,043
New York	1,100,500	.....	1,277,000	.....
New Orleans	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	145,000	263,200	95,200	165,200
St. Joseph	3,000	4,500	.....	.....
St. Louis	107,925	49,824	59,520	40,370
Toledo	39,600	65,800	116,835	35,120
Wichita	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg	766,800	.....	.....	.....

Weighmaster's Scalemen's Conference.

The Sixth Annual Weighmasters' Scalemen's Conference will be held in the Oak Room of the Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa, Monday, Oct. 1st, 1923.

An interesting program is being arranged and every member of the Conference is urged to attend.—H. W. Ewert, Secretary.

Corn Movement in August.

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1922, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1923	1922	1923	1922
Baltimore	47,773	1,159,883	.....	1,031,595
Cairo, Ill.	54,202	399,686	59,517	365,656
Chicago	9,358,000	10,159,000	4,481,000	10,854,000
Cincinnati	290,400	468,000	145,200	134,400
Duluth	21,681	481,290	32,000	1,057,776
Indianapolis	1,064,000	1,300,600	836,000	909,000
Kansas City	1,077,500	901,250	565,000	1,292,500
Milwaukee	1,246,160	897,045	818,465	684,305
Minneapolis	449,490	455,360	243,960	420,880
Montreal	231,214	6,143,184	62,903	7,879,773
New York	448,100	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans	.....	.....	190,588	1,085,976
Omaha	1,873,200	2,703,400	1,600,800	2,104,200
St. Joseph	892,500	676,500	687,000	463,500
St. Louis	2,581,800	2,668,000	1,987,155	1,771,950
San Francisco, tons	853	2,686	.....	.....
Toledo	216,250	231,250	107,259	19,835
Wichita	142,800	3,021,200	2,500,000	1,500,000

Wheat Movement in August.

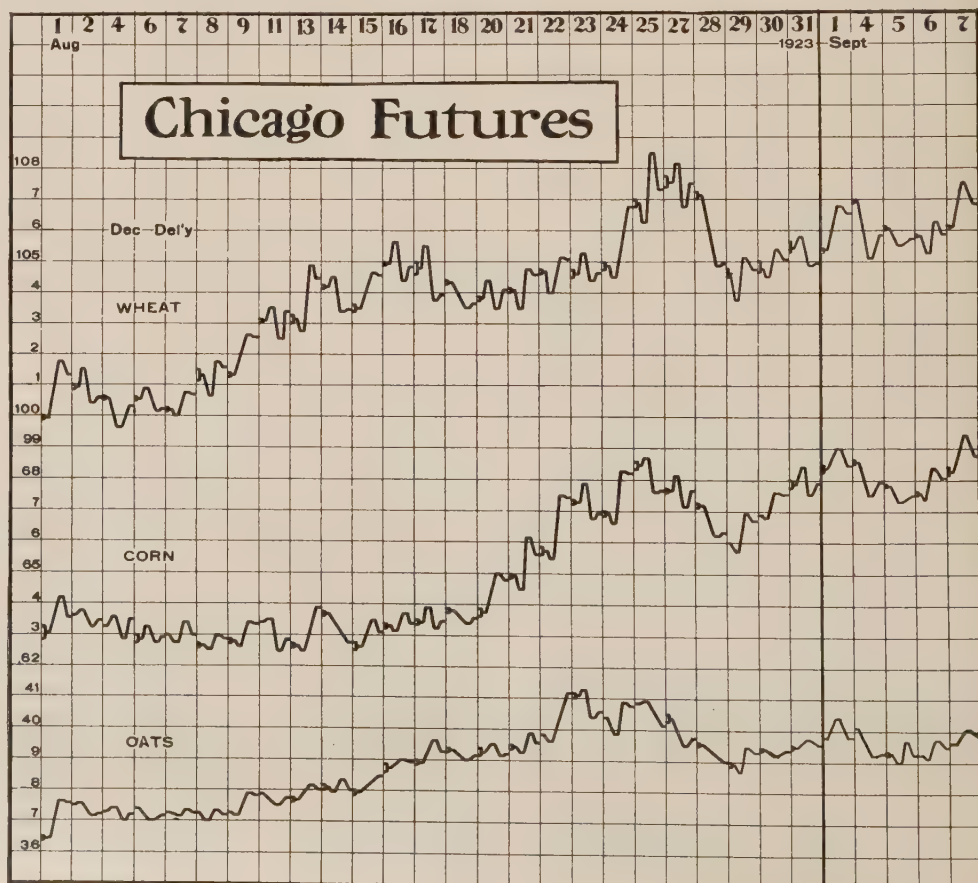
Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1922, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1923	1922	1923	1922
Baltimore	2,048,924	6,354,085	1,454,783	4,893,811
Cairo, Ill.	330,912	249,490	268,986	237,265
Chicago	22,210,000	16,574,000	7,694,000	18,390,000
Cincinnati	1,195,200	341,000	510,000	256,800
Duluth	3,410,815	3,265,599	3,775,731	1,793,663
Galveston	.....	.....	3,651,000	4,061,000
Indianapolis	2,126,000	791,000	4,484,000	282,000
Kansas City	12,313,350	11,635,650	3,441,150	10,334,250
Milwaukee	257,600	510,420	115,325	441,555
Minneapolis	10,930,850	11,224,670	4,545,810	4,974,080
Montreal	11,238,619	12,769,112	11,879,767	12,471,092
New York	2,232,617	.....	1,605,000	.....
New Orleans	.....	.....	2,066,173	6,269,348
Omaha	2,909,200	5,082,000	1,313,200	4,131,400
Pt. Art., Tex.	.....	.....	246,500	708,000
St. Joseph	1,526,000	2,493,400	886,200	1,066,800
St. Louis	5,833,912	7,058,479	4,398,235	6,379,160
San Francisco, tons	5,668	7,980	.....	.....
Toledo	2,223,000	974,400	190,807	310,165
Wichita	4,149,600	3,021,000	2,500,000	1,500,000
Winnipeg	3,998,280	.....	.....	.....

Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for December delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	DECEMBER WHEAT							
	Aug. 25.	Aug. 27.	Aug. 28.	Aug. 29.	Aug. 30.	Aug. 31.	Sept. 1.	Sept. 2.
Chicago	107½	107½	105	104½	105½	105	106½	105½
Kansas City	104½	104½	101½	101½	102½	102½	104	103½
St. Louis	107½	107½	105½	105½	105½	105½	107½	106½
Minneapolis	119½	119½	117½	116½	117½	117½	119½	117½
Duluth (durum)	97½	96½	94½	94½	94½	95½	97	96½
Winnipeg	101½	101½	98½	96½	97½	97½	98½	96½
Milwaukee	107½	107½	104½	104½	105	105	106½	105½
Chicago	67½	67½	66½	66½	67½	67½	68½	68½
Kansas City	63½	63½	62½	62½	63½	63½	64½	64½
St. Louis	68	68	66½	67½	67½	68½	69	68½
Milwaukee	67½	67½	66½	66½	67½	67½	68½	68½
Chicago	40½	39½	39	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Kansas City	36½	35½	35	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½
Minneapolis	41½	41	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½
Winnipeg	40½	39½	39	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Milwaukee	40½	39½	39	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Chicago	69½	69½	68½	68½	68½	69	68½	69½
Minneapolis	65	65½	64½	64½	64½	64½	65	66½
Duluth	67	67½	66	65½	65½	65½	66½	66½
Winnipeg	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	65	66½
Chicago	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½	54½	52½
Minneapolis	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½	54½	52½
Winnipeg (Oct.)	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½	54½	52½



Market Information Free to All.

The radio magic had hardly hit the country when the grain trade leaders of Chicago recognized its great value in distributing market information.

"Radio," said an officer of the Board of Trade, "will perform the almost invaluable feat of linking the country grain merchant with his market." This the radio has done far beyond the wildest hopes of the pioneers in the movement.

It was in the early spring of 1922 that the Board of Trade started its radio service. At that time market quotations were broadcast from station KYW of Chicago. In spite of the somewhat limited facilities and the newness of the venture, success was almost spontaneous. Letters and telegrams began pouring into the Board commending the service, making suggestions, and urging that the service be continued and extended.

A number of conferences were held at which officers of the Board were convinced of the permanent value of such a service. Thereupon negotiations were entered into for the purchase outright of the big broadcasting station WDAP situated on the Drake Hotel in Chicago. The power of this station was indicated on many occasions including the sending of messages to a ship 2,500 miles at sea off the Atlantic Coast. The messages were confirmed back by wireless.

Even so, the Board was not wholly satisfied with the breadth of the territory which could be certainly covered under normal conditions and therefore had the station completely remodeled so that facilities would be still more complete.

Today, a lone dealer in any isolated district of the grain belt may tune in with his small receiving set at the thirty-minute periods and in a moment be as fully informed of the value of his grains as are the best posted merchants in the great central markets. Not only will he receive the quotations then being established by trades on the floor of the exchange, but he will likewise receive the most intimate and important current market news. This news includes receipts, visible supply, weather, conditions in foreign lands that might have a bearing on the value of American grain, and such other items of interest that help to make up the daily budget of information covering grain production and distribution. Thus fortified with this knowledge, the dealer, once largely in the dark, is prepared to use judicious action in the shipment of his grain to market.

As an indication of how the farmer has been linked with the market a country elevator owner recently said, "We would be hopelessly lost now without this constant radio service. Farmers would come in to our office and tell us more about the marketing conditions than we ourselves knew, so I installed a receiving set in my office."

Scores of cities, towns and villages are now using the service. Communications are received from large numbers of individual farmers, from country elevators, shippers, bankers, business houses and educational institutions.

In Illinois alone nearly 700 towns and villages receive the quotations.

When a trade is made in the wheat pit during the radio sending period it is almost instantly flashed to a man in a glass cage on the balcony of the exchange who telephones it thru the big WDAP station direct. Without an instant's delay this sender is calling off the quotation to an army of dealers scattered throughout the grain belt.

Radio has indeed linked the country grain merchant with his market—a feat for which he is thanking the Chicago Board of Trade.

The grain merchants who for years were dependent upon the Western Union Telegraph Co.'s CND service for market information now save their \$12 per month and get much more information as well as many evening entertainments for nothing.

WDAP

The official radiophone station of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago has been undergoing improvement during the summer until it is now up-to-date in the present state of the art.

Station WDAP is practically new. It went on the air Saturday, June 29, 1923, and is now believed to comply with the requirement of the Board of Trade for clear transmission 300 miles distant in daylight, tests having been made on a trip for that purpose by L. B. Mitchell, representing the Board of Trade, and Thorne Donnelley, who, with J. Elliott Jenkins, built the station. On the morning of July 19 they copied the market reports very satisfactorily at Fort Dodge, Ia., distant 350 miles. On the afternoon they continued west to Spirit Lake, Ia., distant 425 miles, and notorious as a dead spot for Chicago stations. Traveling to Milford, another dead spot, the market reports were copied at noon.

Sioux Falls, S. D., the objective of the trip, was reached July 20, and the beginning of the broadcast was heard very nicely until the local broadcasting station of the Argus-Leader threw a blanket over the city, which they were unable to get through, as WDAP was broadcasting on the same wave-length. After arranging with the local station to remain quiet all the market reports were copied. At another location in Sioux Falls, using another set, belonging to a private party, all the remaining broadcasts were successfully picked up. This was on an ordinary, cheap Radiola, Sr., receiving set. This reception at the distance of Sioux Falls, 550 miles, in midsummer, is nothing short of marvelous and easily stands for the world's record for daylight reception.

Messrs. Mitchell and Donnelley in these tests used only the receiving sets that they happened to find installed in local places, and did not remove the set which they had with them from its case. Nevertheless, WDAP was heard right through static and very hot weather, which makes the test very much more remarkable in every way. All with whom they talked declared WDAP was by far the most

popular station in the West. It was the most reliable, useful and entertaining.

The theory of radio-telephony is simple. Alternating electric currents of very high frequency have the power of radiating in all directions from wires suspended in the air, and of being caught by other wires at a distance. When an electric current flows through carbon granules packed together the current is affected by the looseness or compactness of the mass of granules, and when the thin metal plate of a telephone mouthpiece vibrates back and forth like the head of a drum the density of the mass of carbon granules changes and correspondingly changes the electric current. When the current so changed is fed into an electromagnet behind a tightly stretched diaphragm the metal plate will vibrate in a similar manner and give out the same sounds that affected the first instrument.

The current from the radio power plant is fed through the telephone instrument and as so modified goes on the antenna and is radiated broadcast through the atmosphere. For radio-telephony a high-grade instrument is used, known as a microphone, and while the nearer the microphone is to the sending station the better, this instrument, which in appearance resembles an ordinary telephone transmitter, can be placed miles away and connected only by wire to the sending station. Thus the Board of Trade sending station on top of the Drake Hotel, in addition to the microphones in the studio a few feet away, has microphones in the Board of Trade building and in the Blackstone Hotel, both buildings more than a mile distant, so that the voice heard by the grain buyer at a country station is that of the young man seated in the balcony of the Board of Trade commanding a view of all the quotations which he reads off. By having the Board of Trade reporter direct on the antenna sending circuit any chance of error due to relaying the quotations is obviated.

The earliest radio communication was based on Marconi's discovery that when an electric circuit was broken and the current forced to jump the gap, the current as it jumped the gap set up waves of force that could be collected at a distance on receiving antenna. This spark gap method is now in use in radio telegraphy, as it answers the requirements for signaling dots and dashes. Right after each spark the amplitude of the wave is widest. As they diminish the waves are said



J. J. Gubbins Radiophoning Quotations from Balcony of Chicago Board of Trade.

to be "damped." For telephony, however, it is desirable to have all waves alike in amplitude, and such waves are obtainable when the current is made to pass continuously from one electrode to another in a vacuum tube. The inventor of the 3-electrode tube was Dr. Lee De Forest, who was the most active pioneer in radiophone conversation and broadcasting, and with Reginald A. Fessenden conceived and developed radiotelephony. These continuous waves or undamped oscillations may be generated by a high frequency alternator such as the Alexanderson, or by the oscillating vacuum tube, and the latter is the method employed at the Board of Trade sending station. The apparatus embraces in addition to the actual generation, other equipment to strengthen the waves and to control their intensity as well as the microphone that affects their amplitude.

The power plant of the Board of Trade sending station comprises three electric motors using direct continuous current from the city's commercial power and lighting system. The motors drive five generators direct connected, and the current from the generators goes into the vacuum tubes and lamps. One 3,000-volt generator of 10 K.W. furnishes current for the plates in the tubes, and one 3-K.W., 12-volt generator furnishes the low voltage for the filaments in the tubes. A 2-K.W., 3,000-volt generator also may furnish current for the plates. It is on record that an antenna power of 20 K.W. has transmitted a radio telephone message from Arlington, U. S. A., to Hawaii, 5,000 miles. The 1-K.W. of the Board of Trade easily should carry 500 miles. The manipulative skill of the receiving operator may increase this distance 10 times. The power plant is supplemented by storage batteries A and B, charged by splitting the 220-volt continuous city current to 110. The battery delivers current at 130 and 6 volts to the voice amplifier, and 12 volts to the microphones. The A batteries deliver 4 amperes. The two

generators on the same shaft with the motor, shown at the right in the engraving herewith, combine to make the 2,000-volt current that is in daily use. The large unit to the left is held in reserve. Besides the three units used for the telephony the station has a $\frac{1}{4}$ -K.W., 500-cycle spark generator transmitting damped waves for signaling ships on the Great Lakes. This works on a 600-meter wave length to handle emergency work. No wave length has been officially assigned to the Board of Trade station. It is now actually working on 368 meters.

The heart of the station is shown in the photograph herewith. The drawers of the desk contain batteries and the operator seated in the chair has control by switches of every piece of apparatus. At the left are two receiving sets, in the middle is the speech input system, above is the driver circuit, and on top are two tuning inductances. Behind the receiving sets, to the extreme left, is the power amplifier. The driver circuit, or oscillator modulator set, contains five 50-watt, 3-electrode vacuum tubes.

One tube is for voice amplifying, two for modulating and two for oscillating. The operator can see just what is going on in the tubes by observing the dials of the electrical measurement instruments above. The power amplifier at the left contains several lamps of 250 watts each, known as plotrons. Below, out of sight, are C batteries, giving off no power but serving to hold the grids in the tubes and lamps in the negative state. A novelty at this station is the tuning variometer made of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch copper tubing, the self support of which is the invention of Engineer L. J. Lesh, who is responsible also for the novel idea of putting all the wires into the piping that forms the framework supporting all the apparatus. This gives a neat appearance and is a very flexible design. From the vacuum tubes the current goes up two copper tubes through the skylight thru a plate of glass an

inch thick, then on up along a vertical cage of wire 6 inches in diameter. One of the tubes leads to the antenna and the other to the counterpoise below it. The current in the antenna is so well distributed that it can be grabbed almost anywhere without experiencing a shock. Nine amperes are fed into it. This light pressure avoids all danger of a breakdown electrically.

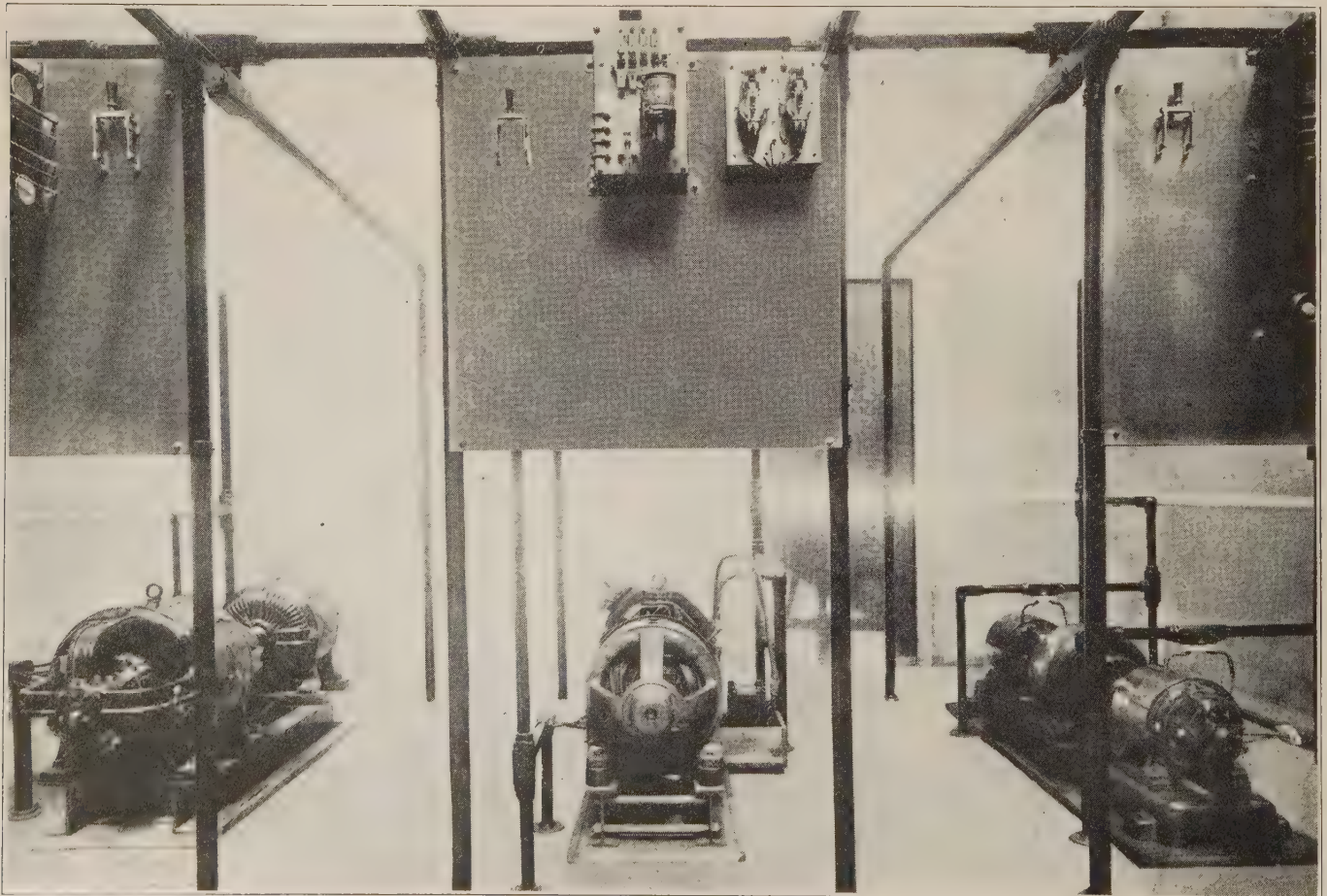
The broadcasting antenna consists of four horizontal cages about 5 ft. in diameter, each composed of several wires, supported by four 50-ft. steel masts on the roof of the Drake hotel building, and at the center by a 30-ft. wooden mast, where the wires are soldered to a big copper plate mounted on a big porcelain insulator. Easily 50 per cent of the energy fed into the antenna is saved because the hotel building is not a steel frame structure but is of concrete, the steel in the reinforcing not being connected. With the lake to the north end east this makes it an ideal location for an antenna.

The Board of Trade station is the only one in Chicago in which these big tubes are used to amplify the antenna circuit, and this improvement is credited to Messrs. Donnelley and Jenkins. The counterpoise is a network of wires covering the entire roof of the hotel.

The efficient operation of this station has been facilitated by the co-operation of the Illinois Bell Telephone Co., and the Western Union Telegraph Co. The latter and the Postal Telegraph Co. both have direct private lines to the station. At all hours a private telegraph line of the Elgin National Watch Co. is connected with the observatory at Elgin, Ill., 46 miles distant, so that the station can give time signals. This time service of the Watch Co. is of the greatest value.

The operator of the station has private telephone lines to the Board of Trade and to the Blackstone hotel, so that he can communicate

Power Plant of the Board of Trade Sending Station.



3,000-volt Reserve Generator.

3-k.w. Generator for Filaments.

2,000-volt Generator in Daily Use.

with the persons using the microphones. Five microphones are now connected up beside the one used for the time signals. These microphones are in the public room, dining room and banquet room of the Blackstone Hotel, and the banquet room of the Drake Hotel, as well as in the studio adjoining the sending station.

The studio is a room about 35x18 ft., draped for acoustic effect, containing two pianos and the announcer's desk. A green light on his table shows that the set is in operation, a red light that the studio is ready to transmit. At his right hand the announcer has a card revolving index of assignments.

The operator in the sending room has three receiving sets to get other stations and to check up his own sending. He also has a telephone to give him the amplified voice, so he can regulate the loudness of the singer's voice.

The Board of Trade quotations are supplemented by additional information of interest read off by the same reporter, who begins at 9:35 a. m., and by 9:41 he will have given the opening prices of the three active futures in each grain and the additional early data. The program follows:

SENDING SCHEDULE.

9:35 a. m. Receipts and shipments.
Estimated car lots.
Opening futures market on wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, pork, lard and ribs.
Liverpool cables.
Estimated cattle, hogs and sheep.
10:02 a. m. Futures quotations.
Live stock receipts and prices.

Liverpool 3:30 cables.
10:32 a. m. Futures quotations.
Weather forecast.
11:02 a. m. Futures quotations.
11:32 a. m. Futures quotations.
Receipts of hogs.
12:02 a. m. Futures and cash grain prices.
12:32 p. m. Futures quotations.
1:02 p. m. Futures quotations.
1:25 p. m. Closing and high and low future quotations.
Cash grain prices.
Gross bids for cash grain to arrive.
On Mondays the visible supply statement is given at 11 or 12 o'clock.
On Wednesday at the close is given a special report on condition of the soil and hog slaughtering.
3:15 p. m. Closing quotations of the Chicago Stock Exchange.
On Saturdays the closing quotations are given at 12:10 p. m.
Concerts are given daily at noon, except Sunday, 1:35 p. m., and in the evening as follows: Tuesday, Thursday, 7:00-8:00 p. m.; 10:00 p. m. Saturday, 7:00-8:30 p. m.; 10:00 p. m. Wednesday and Friday, 7:00-8:30 p. m.; 10:00-12:00 p. m. Sunday, 9:15 p. m.

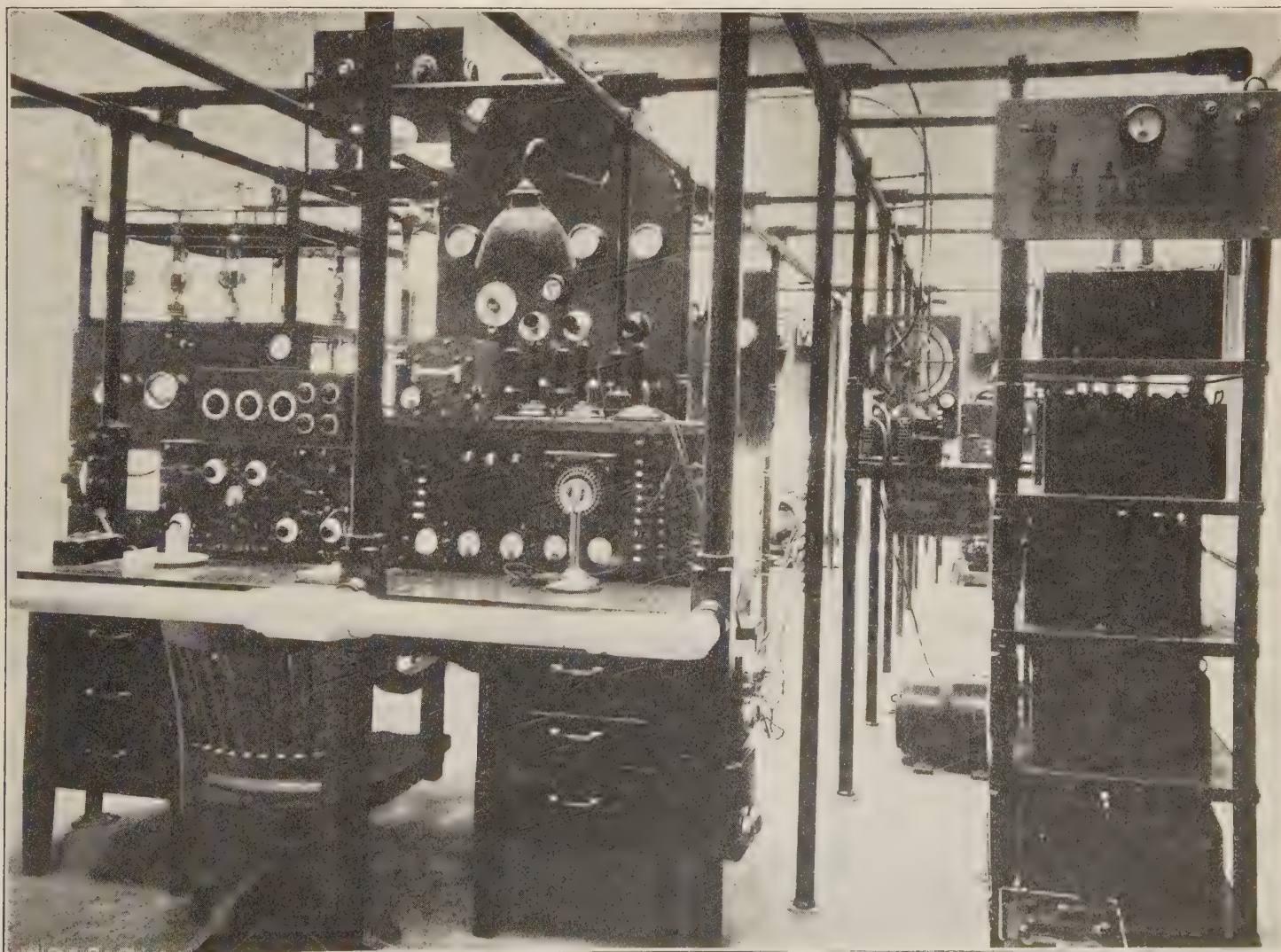
The personnel forming the organization that makes the Board of Trade radio station on the roof of the Drake Hotel so efficient embraces experts in their several lines of endeavor.

The two enthusiasts who built the original station on the Wrigley tower and who constructed the present enlarged and up-to-date sending station had ample means to gratify their hobby. Nothing is lacking in the new station

that money can supply. Messrs. Thorne Donnelley and Elliott Jenkins chose the best from the electrical equipment offered by the leading manufacturers.

L. J. Lesh, radio engineer of the Chicago Board of Trade, who aided in the design and construction, is on duty every day as operator. He makes the connections that co-ordinate the operation of the machinery with the voices of the speakers. He is ever on the alert to avert any breakdown of the delicate parts of the equipment. He is assisted by Paul Neal.

W. W. Gubbins is the young man whose voice the grain dealer in the country hears when he listens for the quotations. Mr. Gubbins has been employed by the Chicago Board of Trade for four years and in that time has not been absent more than two days. His regular work is as "relief reporter" in the grain pits. He will take the place when required of the reporter who sits in a pit and writes down the prices on small slips of paper that are handed to the telegraph operator who sends them out to the ends of the earth by the fast wire of the Morse code. His work in sending the quotations is easier, since he commands a view of the blackboard on which all the quotations from the different pits are posted, as he speaks into the microphone connected by private wire with the sending antenna on the roof of the Drake Hotel, which is shown on the front cover of this number of the Journal. In one of the engravings herewith Mr. Gubbins is shown speaking into a microphone. He likes the work, his only criticism being that it is "too much like talking to oneself." He will appreciate [Continued on page 328.]



Operator's Control Desk with Speech Input System Above, Receiving Sets to Left, Storage Batteries to Right.

Some Things You Can Do to Prevent Fire Losses.

[From an Address by H. E. Wilson, Gen'l Agent Michigan Millers Fire Ins. Co.]

Fire prevention like most other preventives is seldom taken voluntarily, but must be prescribed by one who should know. Even then we are apt to try to evade it or apply in some other way than the one prescribed. This seeming disregard for our own welfare is only natural as our main effort in life is to make our business a success. In making this effort we usually overlook some of the less important things which nevertheless may develop into the most serious obstacles we have to encounter in our business career. One of these seemingly less important things is fire prevention. Yet if we ignore it entirely we may some day find our accumulation of worldly things just a pile of ashes with a pillar of smoke temporarily marking the resting place of years of effort.

Insurance will protect you to some extent against financial loss, but it cannot bring back the destroyed property or reimburse you for the loss of your business. It therefore behooves all of us to include in our daily routine just a little fire prevention and not wait for the fire insurance inspector to prescribe or for the loss adjuster to say obsequies over the ruins of our plant.

The phrase Fire Prevention defines itself. During the past decade statistics have been compiled by the ten Mutual Fire Insurance Companies specializing in mill, elevator and warehouse insurance and these statistics point conclusively to the more serious preventable fire causes.

Lightning is the most serious of our known causes with nearly 550 losses to its credit on which the companies paid \$1,100,000 in loss claims. Lightning itself we cannot prevent, but its destructiveness can be limited. This can be done by the installation of a standard approved lightning rod equipment or the proper grounding of completely iron clad building. All electrical equipment should also be properly protected by lightning arresters. We strongly recommend this protection and it should have your serious consideration.

The Railroad hazard comes next with 250 losses costing the Fire Insurance Companies \$1,250,000. This loss cause is wholly preventable, but must have constant watching and prompt action. The principle factor in this cause is locomotive sparks. Damaged siding or roofing must be repaired at once. All shingle or board roofs on main plant and attached or detached buildings should be replaced with good metal or composition roofing. Do not allow litter such as car sweepings, hay, straw, papers, or dry grass and weeds to accumulate around building or on railroad siding. All foundations should be completely enclosed. Keep all windows closed or cover them with heavy galvanized wire screen not larger than ¼ inch mesh.

Hot boxes are next in line with 125 losses costing nearly \$1,000,000. We must first eliminate the cause of the hot box. Proper oiling is one of the first essentials. The lack of oil is serious, but too much oil also has its hazard. Bean dust is the cause of many hot boxes on account of the grit it contains while grain dust is easily ignited and will quickly spread a fire from a hot box. The bearings should therefore be kept clean and all open bearings covered with metal caps to keep out the dust and dirt. Experiences shows that the care of bearings usually parallels the care of the plant, and it is always advisable to keep a good supply of brooms, brushes, dust pans, and nails for cleaning purposes as it is usually the lack of such equipment that causes the dirty plant. Shafting must be kept in line and all bearings rebabbited before it is too late. The hot box always should be watched after shutting down.

The elevator head and boot has 70 losses to its credit costing the companies \$830,000. All wood pulleys in elevator heads or boots must be

eliminated. The pulleys must run true, having at least ½" clearance on each side. The head shaft must have at least ½" clearance where passing thru sides of head. Both head and boot bearing must be properly oiled. We would also suggest that you be sure and have a cask of salt water and buckets handy in the cupola as many an elevator head fire has been extinguished by that equipment. The installation of sprinkler equipment in many of the larger mills has given us conclusive evidence that the elevator head is the cause of many fires.

The electric hazard also has a bad record with 70 fires costing a trifle over \$600,000. These losses can best be eliminated or reduced to a minimum by obtaining from your Insurance Company blue prints and specifications for the proper installation of such equipment and then following them closely and promptly. This service is given you without any additional charge and you should never fail to profit by it.

The office stove has a record of 80 fires with \$210,000 loss. All stoves should have at least 3' clearance from wood work with a large metal floor protection underneath. Stove pipes should be of heavy metal well wired in place, with at least 18" clearance from wood work. Always keep the stove in good repair. Never leave a hot fire at night or when absent from the room. A recent review of our losses prompts other suggestions, such as:

1. The stopping of smoking in and around the plant or the use of matches.
2. The prompt repair of leaky roofs especially in hay warehouses where baled hay wet thru a leaky roof has caused several fires from spontaneous combustion.
3. The storage of green baled hay is another serious hazard, and should never be put in your building.
4. Exposures are a serious menace and all undesirable exposure should be eliminated so far as possible.
5. Many fires could be prevented if a care-

ful inspection of the plant was made before leaving at night.

6. Don't fail to keep the plant securely locked when not in operation.

Before I finish I want to remind you of the alarming increase in our National fire waste which now amounts to nearly a half billion dollars annually and is increasing at the rate of about 25% every two years. You have perhaps already noticed some newspaper reference to fire prevention week starting October 7th. With these facts before us we should not wait for fire prevention week, but should start immediately to do our share to prevent this waste and each day do everything we can to reduce fire losses.

ANOTHER nail in the coffin of state's rights was driven Aug. 20 when Judge Booth in the United States court signed a restraining order terminating the jurisdiction of Minnesota over the stock yards at South St. Paul and placing it under the federal authority under the packers and stockyards act of Aug. 15, 1921.

MINERS thruout the United States pay into the union coffers from each monthly pay envelope sums ranging from \$2.25 in Indiana to \$43.86 in Washington. In some instances, the dues and assessments are more than the rent paid by the miner for his home. Under the "check-off" all are forced to pay, the non-union miners having their pay docked by the owners.

Adopted by the First Americans.

There is a new good Indian in the ranks of the grain dealers—Witogoshke Shutsga Bell by name.

At the same ceremony on a Mississippi hill-top at McGregor, Iowa, a Winnebago Indian baby was christened a white baby's name and the Indians conferred upon Fred. G. Bell, president of the Gilchrist Grain Co. an Indian name. The exchange of courtesies between the reds and the whites occurred at the close of the Wild Life School, a nature school held on the hills at McGregor last month, where about forty Winnebago Indians were in camp.

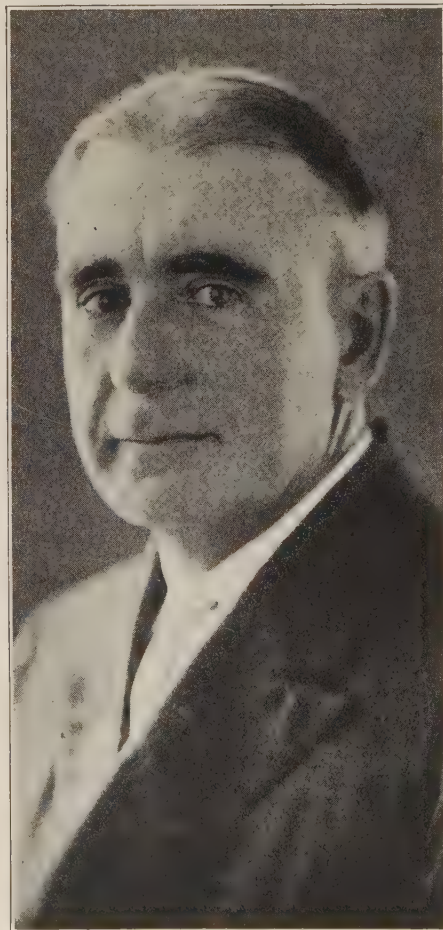
In one of the tepees an Indian babe was born early one morning to Mr. and Mrs. Big Thunder. The parents sent word to a group of Camp Fire girls attending the school that they wished them to choose a name for the new member of their sister race. Dorothy Gertrude was selected.

That afternoon in a circle in the deep woods the Indians before some 500 white folks, gave their dances and performed other ceremonial rites. At the conclusion, the American name for the new babe was formally accepted.

Then followed the adoption into the Winnebago tribe of Mr. Bell, who was acting chairman of the Wild Life School. He had won great favor with the Winnebagoes by many acts of kindness to them. In return they obtained his permission to bestow upon him the greatest honor and mark of confidence the red man can give his white brother—a tribal name.

He was invited into the mystic ring where Dr. Crow, famed medicine man of the tribe, in paint and feathers conferred upon him with a touch of the sacred staff, the Winnebago name "Witogoshke Shutsga," meaning the "North Star" or "Red Star." "The Red Star," said Dr. Crow in the Winnebago tongue which was translated into English by one of the younger Indians, "is the star which never moves. It is always in the same place where the Indian can find it. It is dependable. It is true and constant. That is what our white brother, Mr. Bell, is in his friendship to the Winnebagoes. So we name him Witogoshke Shutsga—"Witogoshke, the Winnebago word for star and Shutsga for red."

After the ceremony and the reception for the new Indian which followed, 12 hour old Dorothy Gertrude Big Thunder was carried out from her parents' tepee and was a perfectly good Indian baby while several hundred folks took a peek at her, and Witogoshke Shutsga Bell presented her with gifts from the Camp Fire Girls and others.



F. G. (Witogoshke Shutsga) Bell, of McGregor, Iowa.

Coaxing Smiles

[Write the story of your funniest grain trade experience to the Journal and you will receive one dollar for each story published. Address The Smile Coaxer, care Grain Dealers Journal.]

A Finicky Debtor.

Henderson & Jones, grain and seed dealers at West Milton, Ohio, relate the following:

A customer came into the office a few days ago and asked for an accommodation and was told that the favor could not be granted until he had paid the dollar which he already owed on account.

"By gad!" said the customer, "I do owe you a dollar, don't I? After a few moments he resumed: "Well, Abe, I'd rather owe you that dollar all my life than to beat you out of it."

The favor was granted.

Elevator Had a Snake.

When Tod Sloan, now of the Christopher Grain Co., Kansas City, was doing the heavy work in the field for the Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., he found himself in the pit of an elevator one morning busily engaged in the art of inspecting the boot. Hearing a rustle behind him, Tod turned around and saw something that turned his blood cold. He reached the driveway floor without ever touching his hands on the ladder. The manager of the house noticing the state of his nerves, ventured to ask Tod what was wrong.

"Say! man," exclaimed Tod, "I thought I was inspecting an elevator, not a menagerie. What have you got that boa constrictor in the boot for?"

"Oh Lord," returned the manager, "that's nothing but a harmless bull snake we keep down there to kill rats."

Tod still insists that the snake was 22 feet long, and it was his last visit to a pit.—J. J. F.

Running a Business According to State Instructions.

Operatives of county elevators are finding the storage of grain for others more and more burdensome and each year, the number willing to handicap their grain business with a public warehouse business is fewer. Few merchants conducting a cash grain business have storage space in excess of their own needs, hence to rent or give away any of their storage space is to take wheels off their own machine and lend them to a competitor.

In some states the politicians have secured the enactment of laws designed to compel the elevator operator to store grain for all comers whether he be so disposed or not. In others we have endless rules and regulations making the storage business unprofitable and most undesirable. In Montana a country elevator operator seems to be entirely at the mercy of the bureaucrats and is ordered about as a galley slave altho expected to pay taxes to support the office holders just as any regular citizen. Just read the following instructions recently sent to all grain elevator operators of Montana and tell us how you would like to conduct your business in keeping with the wishes of the autocrats at your state capital:

To Montana Public Warehousemen.

In order to prevent a congestion of grain in the elevators in Montana, and to facilitate the movement of grain by common carrier, public warehouses will not be required to maintain an accurate balance between grain on hand and outstanding warehouse receipts during the fall months of heaviest grain movement. Wheat will be movable as the warehouseman desires up to the 15th day of December, at which time it will be necessary for the elevators to maintain a balance between their storage liability and the grain on hand. Montana grain of substantially the same grade and quality as that for which tickets were issued and stored in bonded warehouses at the terminal will be counted against outstanding storage, as well as grain held in elevators in the state. Beginning the 15th of September, a bi-monthly

report will be required, on cards furnished by the department, which will give us the status of the storage condition.

If at any time a company has an outstanding storage account exceeding three-fourths of the liability of the bond, an increase of bond will be asked, as a protection to the holder of the storage receipt.—John M. Davis, Chief-Division of Grain Standards and Marketing, Helena, Montana.

Safe Storage in the Midst of Wooden Buildings.

Bloomington, Ind., the county seat of Monroe County, is located on the Monon and the Illinois Central railways. The Bloomington Milling Co. conducts a prosperous business at this station and its growth through the years has made necessary many additional buildings. These additions have invariably been constructed of wood until the cost of fire insurance has made it necessary to consider the provision of grain storage which should be conveniently located and so placed as to provide a fire wall to separate the different structures. So recently a contract was let to the Burrell Engineering and Construction Co. for a 40,000 bu. reinforced concrete elevator to be composed of four cylindrical tanks, 14 ft. inside diameter by 80 ft. high.

These tanks were placed 7 ft. 6 in. apart on the track side, making the ground dimensions of the elevator 37 ft. 6 in. on the track side by

29 ft. 8 in. wide. In the space between the cylindrical bins was erected two overhead interstice bins, a well hole for stairways and manlift, and one overhead bin on driveway side as well as one on the track side. The commodious cupola is 12 ft. wide, 24 ft. 6 in. long and 35 ft. 6 in. high.

The house has a receiving sink of large capacity on the track side and a wagon dump on the opposite side. A 2,000 bu. lofter leg and a 2,000 bu. short receiving leg are provided for elevating the grain. A ten-inch screw conveyor carries the grain from wagon dump to boot of leg while the grain from track hopper falls to boot by gravity. Grain from the No. 4 Invincible Grain Separator with dust collector is sent to lofter leg and then through or around a Bird scale to any of the eight bins or into spouts leading into the old elevator, mill or storage annex. Grain may also be spouted back into cars. The old elevator was provided with modern weighing facilities.

The new house is equipped to handle all kinds of grain in and out. The legs of the new elevator are equipped with 8x5½ Superior buckets attached to rubber belting. All transmission machinery was furnished by Weller Mfg. Co. A 7½ h.p. Allis Chalmers Motor operates the lofter leg. A 7½ h.p. drives the screw conveyor, the short leg and the cleaner, and a 5 h.p. motor drives the automatic shovel on the track side.



40,000-bu. Reinforced Concrete Elevator at Bloomington, Ind.

Country Elevator Accounting

Drafts and Bills of Lading

By C. A. LOVELL

Bills of lading comprise the principal stock in trade of the carlot grain handler. They represent actual grain reposing in cars entrusted to the carriers, and at the same time they stand for actual dollars and cents in the grain dealer's bank account. And yet, because they are only pieces of yellow paper, they seldom receive the careful treatment that prudent business judgment should require.

Go into any grain dealer's office and note the careless manner in which bills of lading are handled. Clerks will throw them around as if they were only scraps of yellow paper. They will be left unprotected upon desks while other tasks are being performed or errands discharged. When finally they are ready to go to the bank attached to drafts drawn upon the buyers of grain, only a slender pin guarantees that they will remain in their places.

The first step which every dealer should take in safeguarding his bills of lading is in his own office. There should be some method of keeping strict account of their coming-in and going-out, so that if one is lost or misplaced the fact will be discovered at once. A method for keeping a check of this kind by a perpetual inventory system was explained in a former article of this series which appeared on page 407 of the Journal for Sept. 25, 1922. If that plan, or another like it, is followed by every dealer the danger of losing bills of lading will be reduced to a minimum.

Only a few days ago, a car of grain arrived at a terminal market and stood there on demurrage for some days because the bill of lading had not arrived from the country shipper. When that worthy was called by telephone he first declared that he had deposited the draft; but later he found the paper buried under a pile of rubbish on his desk.

After proper conditions have been established in an individual dealer's office, there will remain the danger of loss of bills of lading while they are out of the possession of himself and his clerks. Usually that means while they are in the bank which has them for collection, and tho the bank will be responsible for the damage if its negligence is proven, the dealer may be caused a good deal of inconvenience and expense should one of the documents be

lost or misplaced by a careless clerk or messenger.

Part of the danger can be removed by the use of draft-envelopes instead of the slip draft which is ordinarily employed.

A form of draft-envelope is illustrated herewith, it being designed to be imprinted on a 4½ by 9½ inch envelope. Some prefer envelopes with open end; others like the side opening style cut high better. This matter is largely one of individual preference, but it will be found easier to insert papers into a side opening envelope.

With a draft of this kind it is impossible for a bank clerk to lose the bill of lading unless he loses the draft as well. And, since banks carefully guard papers which mean money to them, that eventuality is unlikely.

It removes, also, the temptation to deliver the bill of lading without payment of the draft. A still further measure of safety in this may be had by printing an additional line on the draft, giving instructions to "deliver documents herein only upon payment of this draft."

Still another addition which may be desirable is a direction to "Permit Inspection." The drawee may demand to see the bill of lading before he pays the draft, and, of course, he has a right to know what he is getting.

An envelope-draft of this kind will provide a convenient receptacle for the invoice covering each car, and for weight and inspection certificates and other pertinent documents. It will save postage and the second envelope which is required when the supplementary papers are sent separately; and it will obviate the possibility of having a draft turned down because some of the essential supporting factors are not in the buyer's possession. He will receive everything relating to each car at the same time. Most important of all, the bill of lading will be sealed inside the envelope which is also the draft itself—not simply attached.

Australia has put into effect a duty on corn introduced from South Africa. South African corn was heretofore sold at a price which enabled it to be landed in Australia and sold at a price detrimental to local growers.

Feedstuffs

WATERTOWN, WIS.—The Jaeger Milling Co. will erect a feed mill, elevator and warehouse.

LIBERTY, NEB.—S. J. Douglas has rebuilt his feed plant and installed a 60-bu. an hour grinder.

HUNTINGTON, IND.—D. L. Bailey of Andrews is now operating the feed mill here every day.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—The Molasses Feeds Co. has increased its authorized capital stock to \$300,000.

DES MOINES, IA.—The grain and hay warehouse of the J. W. Weeks Coal & Feed Co. burned recently. Loss, \$5,000.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—The Alfocorn Milling Co. has registered the word "Comico" as trademark No. 177,811, descriptive of stock feed.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Charles R. Mabec has registered the words "Sugar Jack" as trademark No. 173,971, descriptive of livestock feeds.

RAINS have so curtailed the production of alfalfa meal in Colorado and other sections of the West that many mills have withdrawn their quotations.

RUPERT, IDAHO.—A feed mill of larger capacity is being installed by the Rupert Seed & Milling Co., to handle all kinds of grain, including ear corn.

DES MOINES, IA.—The annual meeting of the U. S. Feed Distributors Ass'n will be held at this city Oct. 1 and 2, with headquarters at the Savery Hotel.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.—The Metcalf Mill is being rebuilt to replace the plant that burned a year ago, to have a capacity of 250 barrels of rolled oats daily.

HARRIMAN, TENN.—A feed and meal mill will be erected by the Superior Milling Co., recently organized, with B. C. Watkins, pres., and C. Y. Blessing, sec'y.—P.

CINCINNATI, O.—The Ubiko Milling Co. has registered the word "Crusader" as trademark No. 165,900, descriptive of stock feed, particularly horse and mule feed.

BURLINGTON, WIS.—The Burlington Feed Co. has doubled the capacity of its mill by adding a second feed grinder made by Sprout, Waldron & Co., and driven by two electric motors of 20 h. p. each. Several bins will be built in addition to the present bins.

CUSTOMERS DRAFT

THIS ENVELOPE CONTAINS

BILL OF LADING

ON CAR

THE ——— GRAIN COMPANY

ON DEMAND

PAY TO THE ORDER OF THE ——— BANK, \$ ———

VALUE RECEIVED AND CHARGE SAME TO ACCOUNT OF

DOLLARS

TO ———

THE ——— GRAIN COMPANY

BY ———

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Arcady Farms Milling Co. has registered a rectangular design, bordered with 24 cows as trademark No. 178,205, descriptive of prepared stock feed.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Geo. Urban Milling Co. has registered a design of a rooster with the word "Urban's" above it as trademark No. 177,336, descriptive of poultry feeds.

BEAUMONT, TEX.—The Josey-Miller Co. has registered a design of a mule and horse with the word "Perfexun" as trademark No. 176,680 descriptive of horse and mule feeds.

DAVENPORT, IA.—Another small fire broke out in the plant of the Purity Oats Co., at 9:10 a. m., Aug. 27, in a grain grinding mill. The flames were extinguished practically without loss.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Quaker Oats Co. has registered the words "Vim" and "American Hen" as trademarks No. 174,917 and 174,922, descriptive of stock feeds and poultry feeds, respectively.

MOUNTAIN GROVE, MO.—The Red Star Milling Co. has installed a new feed mill. W. H. Norman, Springfield, was the installing engineer. It will be used to mix various brands of chicken feeds.

BALTIMORE, MD.—P. Fred'k Obrecht & Son have registered a circular design with the firm name and "P F O Feeds" inscribed therein, as trademark No. 175,405, descriptive of horse, poultry, hog and dairy feeds.

OMAHA, NEB.—The M. C. Peters Mill Co. has registered the words "Red Feather" and a design of a chick with a sack of feed under its wing, as trademarks No. 177,991 and 177,993, descriptive of poultry feeds.

KANSAS CITY, KAN.—Loss, estimated at \$15,000, partly insured, resulted Aug. 27 from fire in a warehouse, 30x70 ft., containing rolled oats and grain at the plant of the Rosedale Milling Co., successor to the Kimball Milling Co.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Globe Elevator Co. some time ago leased a part of its plant to the Quaker Oats Co., and its molasses feed plant to the Globe Grain Co., with which the Globe Elevator Co. had no connection except that of lessor. Later, the Quaker Oats Co. discontinued grain at Buffalo and the Globe Elevator Co. again took over that part of the plant. Two months ago the Globe Elevator Co. re-entered the molasses feed business and is now operating its entire plant. In addition to the corn and oat business it manufactured poultry, stock and chop feed. It operates a bleacher and a drier in connection with their plant.

Tagging Feedstuffs for Revenue.

The Official Bulletin of the Dept. of Agri. of Ohio, Vol. XVI, No. 1 shows that the Division of Feeds and Fertilizers collected license fees during Jan.-March, 1923, amounting to \$56,395, against \$57,695 for the same period of 1922, while the fines collected amounted to \$445 for the three months of 1923 against \$655 for the same period of 1922. Several years ago we lost our suit against the operation of the Feeding-stuffs Law, as being a revenue producer, rather than a "policing, regulatory" law, because we could not show it was a revenue producer. With receipts as above, and the admission that only two men were in the inspection field, allowing a good salary for each, it can readily be seen that the law HAS PRODUCED REVENUE.—Frank H. Tanner, Sec'y Ohio Millers' Ass'n.

Feed Movement in August.

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1922, were as follows:

	—Receipts—		—Shipments—	
	1923	1922	1923	1922
Baltimore, tons	1,659	1,837		
Chicago, lbs.	28,471,000	32,972,000	95,525,000	119,732,000
Milwaukee, tons	10,620	10,865	494,000	514,270
St. Louis, sacks,				
bran	90,190	121,460	115,350	143,800
San Francisco,				
tons bran	100	427		
Kansas City,				
tons bran	3,200	4,480	4,460	3,840

New Elevator in South Hutchinson, Kan.

Although Hutchinson, Kan., is best known as an interior primary market for hard winter wheat, it is also a point which receives a great quantity of wagon grain each year. Fires have destroyed three of Hutchinson's grain handling plants during the last three years, seriously impairing the local facilities for receiving wagon grain. This loss has now been partially repaired by the erection of the plant illustrated herewith.

The Walker Grain & Coal Co. is the owner and operator of this elevator, which faces on Main street in South Hutchinson, an incorporated town separated from the city of Hutchinson by the Arkansas River. H. S. Walker, the owner and manager, was formerly a partner in the Warner-Walker Mercantile Co. at Pierceville, Kan. The business at Pierceville having been sold some months ago, he decided to return to Hutchinson, the family home, and re-engage in the grain business at that point. The elevator has recently been completed and placed in operation.

The structure is frame, iron clad, and its capacity is about 8,500 bus. The main building is 24 by 28 feet, 26 feet high to the square. The adjoining warehouse is 14 by 36 feet, fronting on the street, and it will soon have a wagon-high loading dock which can be reached from the street itself or from the elevator driveway.

Four of the 8 bins are full length and will hold 1,200 bus. each. Three bins over the driveway and one over the workroom will hold 800 bus. each. One leg, fitted with 7x6 V buckets serves the plant. A 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale is located at the office. It has a type registering beam, and the platform is 16 feet in length. Trucks will be dumped by an all-steel truck dump, and grain will be loaded out thru a 4-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale. Electric power is used thruout the plant, there being two Fairbanks motors for this purpose. One, of 5-h.p., is placed in the cupola to operate the leg. It is belted to a jack shaft which drives the head shaft thru gears. The other motor, of 10-h.p., drives a Fairbanks No. 2 grinder, and later it will be used on a cleaner as well.

The elevator head discharges into a turn-head which reaches any one of the eight bin spouts and the automatic scale.

Electric lights are provided thruout the plant, and power motors are equipped with starting devices located in the workroom.

One of the special problems connected with the building of this plant was that of keeping water out of the pit and sinks. The Arkansas River is only a few blocks away. Government agencies refer to the underflow of this stream as the second largest on the American continent. Wells can be sunk in a half day to a supply of water that is practically inexhaus-

tible; six-inch irrigation pumps being frequently run for days at a time at many points much farther from the river without appreciable effect on the water level.

The difficulty was handled in the following manner: All foundation walls were painted, inside and out, with a thick coating of hot asphalt. When bin, dump sink and pit floors were ready for laying, a 2-inch layer of concrete was first placed, and over this the hot asphalt was spread. Then another layer of concrete, and more asphalt, three such operations being performed.

Shortly after the elevator was erected, a broken dam in Colorado raised the river almost to its record height. The pit and sinks remained dry thruout this trying test. In installing the manlift, a big weight was allowed to fall from the top of the house and it cracked the concrete floor where it struck. Now it will be necessary to fight the water for a time. Perhaps Mr. Walker may even have to tear out part of the floor and replace it as in the beginning.

The country surrounding Hutchinson is rapidly becoming a region of dairy and poultry farms. On this account, Mr. Walker expects to handle large quantities of feed, and it was with this thought in mind that the grinder was installed and the warehouse erected. Coal is also handled, trucks being used for general delivery purposes.

THE A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill., has called for redemption all its outstanding 7% first mortgage gold bonds at 102.

Premiums for the "Better Grades."

There will shortly be submitted to the members of the Chamber of Commerce an amendment of the rules to provide that the seller of grain may call for resampling or reinspection before the grain is unloaded by the buyer, and if such sampling or reinspection shows the grain to be of better quality than was indicated by the original inspection the seller may collect from the buyer the proper difference in value.

In other words, the amendment would compel the buyer to pay a premium on quality better than he purchased.

The Chamber of Commerce rules now permit the buyer to call reinspection before 12:00 o'clock of the day following the day of sale, and his failure to take advantage of the privilege constitutes an acceptance of the quality indicated by the first inspection.

If such reinspection shows a poorer quality than he bought, the buyer may refuse to take the car at the sale price.

There has been no rule giving to the seller the same privilege with respect to premiums for better grades, and the Directors feel that the rule should "work both ways."—Doings in Grain, Milwaukee.



The Walker Grain & Coal Co.'s 8,500-bu. Elevator at Hutchinson, Kan.

Seeds

TIPPECANOE CITY, O.—The Saunders Seed Co. has installed a seed cleaning machine.

BURBANK, CAL.—G. T. Richards has been succeeded by the Burbank Nursery & Seed Co.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.—The Long Beach Seed Co. incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—The orchard grass seed crop in Missouri is better than last year, it is said, in quality.

BRIDGER, MONT.—The Great Western Seed Co. will commence work soon on the erection of a warehouse, 144x54 ft.

JACKSON, MICH.—S. A. Wilson, formerly with the L. L. Olds Seed Co., of Madison, Wis., now with S. M. Isbell & Co.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—The southern division of the California Bean Dealers Ass'n held its annual meeting at this city Aug. 30.

DUCHESNE, UTAH.—The J. G. Peppard Seed Co. has selected a site for the erection of an alfalfa seed plant. Construction will start at once.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—The Holmes Seed Co. has succeeded the Holmes-Calhoun Seed Co., Henry M. Holmes having purchased the interest of Burt Calhoun.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—Milton C. Baker, a heavy stockholder in the Springfield Seed Co., died recently at his home in this city, after an illness of 4 weeks, aged 59 years.—P.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.—The Hamilton Seed & Coal Co. is now in its new concrete and brick 3-story building, having 11 stands of elevators and up-to-date seed cleaning machinery.—J.

THE MEXICAN bean beetle, among the worst insect pests, has reached several points in Ohio in its northern advance from Alabama, reports the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—The blue grass seed crop is moving more freely this year than last, when it was pooled. About 90 per cent of the crop has been sold in Kentucky, and the growers now are getting about \$1.25 for rough cured seed.

DECORAH, IA.—Creditors of the Adams Seed Co., bankrupt, will hold a meeting Sept. 10 at Dubuque to consider a contract of sale of the buildings for \$17,500, or 60 per cent of the appraised value. The offer is for the building and contents, except seeds, and for four lots.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The M. & M. Seed Co. has been incorporated with \$40,000 capital stock, by Ernest E. Meyer, Newman R. Jones and Fred C. Gunther, to do a general wholesale and retail business in seeds, flowers and plants. They have purchased the interest of A. Molenhouse.

RAPID CITY, S. D.—Registration of pure bred Grimm alfalfa seed is the purpose of the recently incorporated South Dakota Grain Growers Ass'n, without capital stock. The incorporators are C. V. McCurdy of Murdo, E. W. Spurling of Milesville, and Henry A. Stone of Quinn.

Imports of Seeds.

Imports of seeds for June, compared with June, 1922, and for the twelve months ending with June, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	June, 1923		12 mos. ending June, 1923		June, 1922		12 mos. ending June, 1922	
Beans, bus.	18,123	13,164	381,372	213,971	13,164	381,372	213,971	
Peas, bus.	65,717	91,547	422,496	413,208	91,547	422,496	413,208	
Clover, lbs.		1,103	132,416	117,395	1,103	132,416	117,395	
Other grass seeds, lbs.	16,218	2,366	305,057	239,606	2,366	305,057	239,606	
Sugar beet seeds, lbs.			6,171	352,988		6,171	352,988	

CAMBRIDGE, ILL.—At the annual meeting of the Henry County Farmers Seed Co. it was decided to reduce the authorized capital from \$75,000 to \$25,000 to reduce taxation. The paid in capital is \$21,000. The total sales for the year were \$49,322.88 and the expenses, \$4,549.77.—J.

OWENSBORO, KY., Sept. 1.—On account of the excessive rains the last 30 days there will not be any clover seed to speak of harvested in this vicinity this year. What clover there is is a very poor quality, full of crap grass and other vegetation. Clover is the only crop that we produce here.—Birk & Price Co.

DES MOINES, IA.—We have opened our office and place of business in the blue line transfer warehouse. We are now busy installing our cleaning machinery and are gathering together a stock of high grade seeds to take care of all orders that may come our way. We expect to carry a full line of grass and field seeds and do exclusively a wholesale business.—F. A. Fields, pres. Standard Seed Co.

SHERMAN, TEX.—Chas. Vatsell, referee in bankruptcy, gave notice Sept. 4 that a meeting of creditors will be held Sept. 15 to accept or reject an offer by I. R. Bobbitt of \$20,000 for the south plant, and name, trade marks, brands, books and correspondence; and of \$1,662 for screenings, molasses, track scales and small apparatus, of the Pittman & Harrison Co. A valid lien against this property is claimed by the Commercial National Bank.

RICHMOND, VA.—The Virginia Seedsmen's Ass'n was organized here at a meeting of a score of seed dealers Aug. 22, when W. C. Slate of South Boston was chosen pres.; N. M. Worley, Lynchburg, vice pres.; A. C. Diggs, Richmond, sec'y; and A. W. Wetsel, Harrisonburg, treas. Local seedsmen tendered the visitors a luncheon on the main floor of the Grain Exchange. Trade conditions were discussed during the afternoon. Meetings will be held twice a year, and the dues will be \$25.

TOLEDO, O.—New crop of timothy seed is short. Government experts say: "Nineteen twenty-three production is expected to be about one-third less than last year. Drought, together with a cold backward spring in the most important timothy seed producing sections, caused a marked reduction in the acreage harvested for seed and a decrease in the yield per acre. The quality of the 1923 crop is expected to be fully as good as that of last year because the seed ripened naturally in most sections."—J. F. Zahm & Co.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Barkemeyer Grain & Seed Co., which has been doing an extensive and growing business at Great Falls, Mont., for many years, has established a branch office here to do a general wholesale and carlot business in grass seed, field seed and seed grain under the direction of A. E. Barkemeyer, in the Postal Telegraph Bldg. In addition to selling Northwestern seeds the company will buy and sell field seeds in central states and Southwestern territory. The business at Great Falls will be continued as before by E. E. Barkemeyer, a brother.

TOLEDO, O.—Clover seed is marking time. Some scattered buying appears now and then but volume of trade is small. New crop seed will soon be offering. Market will have to absorb some additional hedging pressure. County longs are stubborn and will probably be buyers on any setback. French mail reports say crop has gone backward. Cable reports say conditions now are satisfactory. Supplies accumulate early and somebody must carry the load waiting for the spring demand. It costs about 55 cents a bushel to carry clover seed from October to March. Open interest in October is small.—C. A. King & Co.

TOLEDO, O.—Clover continues to show strength, ruling strong and higher again this week reaching new high levels. Some profit taking on bulges, but good demand on moderate setback. New crop not filling as well as expected. Some cutting for hay. Serious damage may yet be caused by wet harvest. Dry

weather needed now to ripen seed and allow harvesting and hulling. Excessive rains could do considerable damage. Small lots of new mammoth clover from Ohio and Illinois on the market this week. The quality was only fair. It contained considerable shrunken and weed seeds. Mammoth makes a larger yield than medium and matures earlier. There was a sharp advance in old prime clover this week on good cash demand. Also good demand for off grades. Reports from France indicate their clover crop prospects are not so favorable as they have been.—Southworth & Co.

POPLAR BLUFF, MO.—The crop of sunflower seed of Southeast Missouri, a product used in the manufacture of chicken feed, will be exceptionally heavy this year, hundreds of acres having been seeded to the plant and having produced abundantly. Along the Cairo branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad the acreage has been unusually heavy and in some places the plants have reached a height of from 10 to 12 feet and the flowers have developed a breadth of 10 to 12 inches. Stoddard, Butler and Scott Counties are the leading sunflower counties this year and the farmers there will realize handsomely on the product. The poultry feed manufacturing plants already are making bids for the purchase of the yield here and it is said they will buy all that has been grown at very satisfactory price to the owners. A number of oil manufacturing concerns also will make purchases of some of the crop of this section.—P.

Chicago Board Will Help Supply Seed Wheat.

Last week J. C. Mohler, sec'y of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture; Sec'y E. J. Smiley of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, and Harry Sharp of the Allied Industries of Kansas came to Chicago and interested the Directors of the Board of Trade in a move to help the farmers of the drought stricken section of Southwestern Kansas to a supply of seed wheat.

The Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade, for three years the storm center of the radical-farmer movement have voted to go to the rescue of the Kansas wheat farmer to the extent of \$100,000.

"By reason of drought last fall and winter," President John J. Stream said in making the announcement, "farmers of fourteen western Kansas counties find themselves in dire need of seed for the approaching season of sowing. An organization has been formed to bring relief. Our board of directors tonight voted to take up the work and a committee was appointed.

"This committee will immediately confer with other interests and associations with a view to underwriting \$100,000. The board itself has pledged to contribute a substantial amount of

Receipts and Shipments of Seeds.

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1922, were as follows:

	—Receipts—		—Shipments—	
	1923	1922	1923	1922
FLAXSEED.				
Chicago, bus...	24,000	14,000	1,000	1,000
Duluth, bus...	225,360	54,183	106,196	82,385
Minneapolis, bu.1,019,000		317,360	71,430	69,530
New York, bus.	997,000	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg, bus.	42,325	.....	.....	.....
Montreal, bus...	11,000	105,785	.....	.....
TIMOTHY.				
Chicago, lbs...	5,386,000	8,967,000	2,427,000	2,962,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	120,343	144,238	1,101,429	281,035
New York, bags	250	.....	490	.....
Toledo, bags...	398	272	3,140	1,751
CLOVER.				
New York, bags	.....	.....	371	.....
Milwaukee, lbs.	42,518	197,785	855,841	575,951
Toledo, bags...	92	591	3,314	667
KAFFIR AND MILO.				
Wichita, bus...	.....	1,200	.....	1,200
KansasCity, bu.	35,200	83,600	113,000	102,000
ALSIKE.				
Toledo, bags...	448	960	75	427

this sum, the figure to be decided upon by the committee."

Joseph W. Badenoch was appointed chairman of the committee which includes James A. Patten, B. A. Eckhart, George E. Marcy and James K. Riordan. At a conference of Chicago industrial leaders later called by Mr. Eckhart, and Mr. Patten, virtual assurance of the \$100,000 was obtained.

"By its splendid action the Board of Trade has again proved its sincere desire to aid the grain farmer," said J. C. Mohler, state secretary of agriculture of Kansas, and head of a delegation that brought the matter before the Board. "After all it is merely proof that in spite of talk to the contrary the grain exchanges and the farmer are kin when danger threatens. It is true co-operation."

Mr. Mohler stated that the district in distress through lack of seed is larger than the state of Massachusetts and raises more wheat normally than Idaho, Texas or Iowa.

"Our aim," he continued, "is to underwrite a total of 450,000 bushels of seed at a cost of about \$1 a bushel. It is not a case of charity, for this great red winter wheat district will, from present indications of soil, return a bumper crop."

"Kansas has resources to underwrite the distressed farmer. But it was a case of quick action being essential. Therefore we decided to go to business interests that could be depended upon." About \$220,000 of the total, he added, was underwritten in the southwest.

The counties which the Board of Trade voted to aid are somewhat more than the western half of the Seventh Congressional District of Kansas. This district is represented in congress by Congressman J. N. Tinscher, who with Senator Arthur Capper, also of Kansas, brought about enactment of the grain futures act for the restriction of exchanges.

Leaders of the grain exchanges have contended that the law hampered the natural course of the marketing machinery to the disadvantage of the farmer, and that the law did not represent the wishes of the grain farmers.

POCATELLO, IDAHO.—The alfalfa meal mill of the Superior Milling Co., which was to have been removed, will be retained in operation here and go into operation with increased capacity Oct. 1. Another mill will be constructed at some good hay producing center not yet announced.

Radio Flashes.

WICHITA, KAN.—The aerial of the broadcasting station owned by the Wichita Board of Trade, W E A H, will be altered soon to cut down the wave meter length from 360 to 240, at the request of the government which is supervising the radio world. Stations all over the country are being changed to meet new requirements.—Cal.

DETROIT, MICH.—It is proposed that the new 26-story Buhl Bldg. have a single radio receiving equipment to take the grain and stock market reports, and that the one receiving set be connected by wire to each one of the offices so that brokers and others desiring to hear the reports would only have to plug in on a wall connection.

RADIO will control all in 2423 predicts Prof. D. A. Low, scientist of London, England. People of that age will look back upon us as savages in the knowledge possessed, not only of wireless control but of other things scientific. He predicts that the tired business man of that time will be awakened by wireless, fed by wireless and taken to the office in a wireless-controlled automobile.

HONOLULU, HAWAII.—The Radio Corporation of America has built a new radio antenna system, six and one-half miles in length, with the object of protecting messages from interference and to maintain absolute secrecy. The wires are strung in a direct mathematical line with the company's new San Francisco station and will receive signals on a wave-length of approximately 12,000 meters.

Kansas Elevator Men Who Store Grain Must Take Out License.

Attempts by the various law making bodies to regulate business are generally based on a desire of the political leaders for more fat sinecures to distribute among their faithful henchmen. One of the recent attempts to regulate the grain storage business in Kansas is causing the elevator men a lot of worry. Two questions were recently submitted to the Attorney General of Kansas recently. His replies should make clear the rights under the new law of the elevator men of the state who do and who do not store grain for growers. The questions and replies follow:

1. Whether or not the owner or operator of an elevator or warehouse who purchases wheat on a future payment contract and places that wheat into the bins of his elevator or warehouse does by virtue of that fact place himself within the provisions of Section 1 of Chapter 149 of the Laws of Kansas for 1923 and oblige himself to comply with the provisions of Section 2 of that same law. For a better understanding of this question, I quote below a typical contract for the sale of wheat:

.....Kansas.

This Agreement Witnesseth.

That the XYZ Company has this day bought and.....has this day sold certain wheat, heretofore delivered to the XYZ Company by said seller, in amounts and grades as follows:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

to be paid upon the following basis:.....
Kansas market price and discounts in effect on the day payment is demanded by the seller if payment is demanded on or prior to.....
If payment is not demanded on or before.....
payment to be made upon demand of seller on basis of market and discounts on.....

In the event that payment for said wheat shall be demanded by the seller at a time when there is a money stringency or financial panic or in case a large number of customers shall demand payment the same day, the seller agrees to accept a certificate of indebtedness in payment of said wheat due on or before..... days after said demand.

The XYZ Company will carry insurance against fire upon said wheat and all other wheat in its possession and in case of a fire at its warehouse which will destroy its plant and its wheat on hand, the payment shall be made on the basis of the market and discount in effect at.....Kansas, on the date of said fire.

Witness the hands of the parties at..... Kansas, the day and year above written.

THE XYZ COMPANY

By.....
.....
Seller.

It will be observed that the use of such a contract as is quoted above accomplishes a *present sale*, that is to say, a change of title as between the vendor and the vendee, the vendor being the farmer ordinarily, and the vendee being the elevator man. The elevator or warehouseman is thus the owner of that wheat and is not *storing* it or transferring it within the meaning of these terms as used in Section 1 of Chapter 147 of the Laws of Kansas for 1923, and *he is not doing business for the public* as that phase is and in said section and chapter, but on the contrary he is doing business for himself alone. The vendor (usually the producer) has no right over the wheat nor has he any obligation in regard to it. His sole claim is for the purchase price. The purchase price is unfixed, but the fixing of it is within the complete control of the vendor as to time. No charge is made by the vendee or warehouseman to the vendor for the handling of the wheat in any manner after the execution of the contract set out above. The only thing the farmer has to do is to receive his money in such sum as determined by the formula specified in the contract itself.

The handling of wheat by elevators and warehouses in the State of Kansas in the man-

ner prescribed in the above contract is a *present sale contract*, and a *future payment contract*. It does not in itself oblige the elevator or warehouseman to become licensed under the warehouse act of the State of Kansas. Of course part payment on account would not change the matter.

Should such an elevator or warehouseman in addition to handling wheat on the basis of such a contract, handle some wheat on a storage basis, it would oblige such elevator or warehouseman to qualify as a public warehouseman and therefore be licensed even though his storage business amounted to only one per cent of his total business and even though it would be only incidental to his main business of buying and selling wheat for himself. This question was settled by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Brass against the State of North Dakota, ex rel, Louis W. Stoessner in 153 U. S. at page 391.

2. Whether or not a co-operative marketing association operating elevators for the storage of wheat and other grains are required by the provisions of Section 1 of Chapter 147 of the Laws of Kansas for 1923, to qualify as public warehouses even though it store and transfer wheat only for the members of the association so operating said elevators.

Again the controlling words are "storage and transfer." If such elevators do store the wheat for their members even though they store for no one else, *nevertheless they are obliged to become licensed as public warehouses*. The act controls the storage and transfer of grain. Anything short of a *present sale* and transfer of title to the grain is a storage within the meaning of this act. A conditional sale or a sale to be effected in the future would still be a *storage* within the meaning of the act. There must be a complete passage of title in order to relieve the elevator or warehouseman from the necessity of complying with the provisions of the warehousing acts in respect to becoming a public warehouseman.—C. B. Griffith, Attorney General.

The Man Who Doesn't Read.

He is a familiar type—the fussy, fretful man who imagines that he is about the busiest fellow in town.

He often dumps in the waste basket unwrapped copies of business or technical magazines, or reports from the local, state or national association of which he is a member, that contain valuable information bearing directly on his problems. He fondly believes that he is too busy practicing to bother with what others are "preaching."

The trouble with this type of man is that he has not learned that the real executive is the man who so plans his work as to leave a reasonable amount of time for reading and planning.—*Printers' Ink*.

Political Remedies.

When the wheat situation is calmly surveyed it is seen to offer slender basis for a political campaign. It is not a situation that can be improved by political resolutions or by legislation. The farmers are quite able to understand the necessity for adjusting their crops to suit the consumptive demand, and to appreciate the folly of depending upon any other demand.

Prices constitute the natural and only effective influence for regulating production and directing industry into the activities where it is most needed. If the government should undertake to pay \$1.75 per bushel for wheat, as proposed in the bill introduced in the last Congress, the wheat acreage instead of being reduced would be increased, exports of wheat from this country would soon cease and the government would have to pile up wheat in its warehouses until everybody saw the folly of the policy.—*The National City Bank of N. Y.*

Increased Rates Effective to Texas Points.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has decided against the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, the Chicago Board of Trade, the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce and the Omaha Grain Exchange on the increased rates resulting from the restricted routing on grain from Chicago, Joliet, Lockport and Peoria, Ill., to Texas points, under tariffs filed Apr. 5 and under suspension until Sept. 2, 1923.

The rates under consideration are published in F. A. Leland's southwestern lines' tariff I. C. C. No. 1537 and supplements thereto; the schedules under suspension, in supplement No. 14. Chicago, Milwaukee, and Omaha interests contend that combination rates now apply, and carriers say that the suspended restrictions were published merely to clarify the situation because of recent disputes with shippers over the applicable rates. It is the view of protestants that the lower joint rates from Chicago and Peoria proper now apply, and that, therefore, the proposed restrictions effect increases in the rates.

The tariff referred to contains two sections naming joint, local, and proportional carload rates on grain, grain products, hay, seeds, and articles taking the same rates to Texas points from various points in Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Wisconsin and Wyoming. In section 1 specific joint rates are provided from intermediate points in Iowa on the Rock Island and Santa Fe, but not from points on the lines of certain other carriers through Iowa which are parties to the tariff and serve Chicago or Peoria, or both, such as the Illinois Central and Chicago & North Western. Section 2 names joint rates from Chicago, Joliet, Lockport, and Peoria, and these rates and routing in connection therewith are now unrestricted except in certain particulars, not material here, by the Rock Island and Santa Fe. Alternative provisions are published in each section providing for the application of whichever rate makes the lower charge, and the following intermediate clause, which has been in the tariffs in its present form for many years, appears under the heading of general application of rates:

Section A—Originating Points. From points which are not specifically shown in this tariff, but which are directly intermediate with points having specific rates, the rate to apply will be that which is provided from the next more distant point on the same railroad.

Briefly stated, carriers contention is that the words "directly intermediate" refer only to unlisted intermediate points on the direct routes between Chicago or Peoria and Texas points and that therefore the section 2 rates are not applicable from such points on circuitous routes through Omaha like those of the Illinois Central or North Western and connections beyond. They assert that the section 2 rates were not intended to apply from unlisted intermediate points on these circuitous routes and that in fact lowest combinations of intermediate rates based on the various crossings have been assessed for many years from such points and no one has questioned their applicability until within the past few months.

The Commission held respondents' position is untenable. Tariffs must be construed strictly according to their language, and the intention of the framers is not controlling. If it were respondents' purpose to restrict the application of the section 2 rates to particular routes, they should have done so by clear and unequivocal language. The tariff contains no definition of direct routes. On the contrary, the routes are open and shipments may move to Texas points from Chicago and Peoria, both served by the Illinois Central and North Western, through Omaha, and unlisted points in Iowa on these routes would be directly intermediate. We find that the provisions contained in the suspended schedules affect increased rates from intermediate Iowa points over routes other than the Rock Island and Santa Fe.

The present rates are 41.5 cents from Peoria, 46.5 cents from Chicago, and 45.5 cents from Omaha, Neb.; and the average short-line distances to Group 1 are 861,985, and 711 miles, respectively. Peoria and Chicago are 630 and 515

miles, respectively, from Omaha over the Illinois Central and 469 and 488 miles, respectively, over the North Western.

Protestants object to the proposed routing restrictions solely because they result in increased rates from intermediate Iowa points. They contend that such rates are unreasonable and will prevent their shippers from making further purchases of grain in that territory. Their chief comparison is with a rate of 48.5 cents from Minneapolis, Minn., proper, applicable only over the Rock Island 1,093 miles to Fort Worth. The present joint rates and short-line distances from Peoria and Chicago are also compared with proposed combination rates ranging as high as 55.5 cents from lesser distant intermediate points. There is no movement from Peoria on the joint rate and very little on the lower proportional rate. It seems improbable that the Chicago and Minneapolis rates, with which comparison is made, move any traffic.

As a general rule rates on grain through primary markets break into definite inbound and outbound components, and we have expressed approval of this method of constructing them. The general basis for rates from points east of the Missouri River to Texas is the lowest combination on the several gateways, generally Kansas City, St. Louis, or Omaha. Some years ago the Rock Island and Santa Fe published joint rates on that basis from points on their lines in order to secure the long haul, but due principally to the method of effecting the general increases of 1918 and 1920 they are now somewhat less than the combination. The same situation exists in the joint rates from Chicago and Peoria under consideration.

Respondents review the history of the grain-rate adjustment to the Southwest, as stated by us in *Omaha Grain Exchange v. C., R. I. & P. Ry. Co.*, 53 I. C. C., 249, and show further that the present proportional rates from Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, and Council Bluffs are less than the Texarkana combination, upon which they were originally constructed, to demonstrate the reasonableness of these factors of the proposed combination rates. The local rates into Council Bluffs and Omaha compare favorably with similar rates from points in southern Wisconsin to Milwaukee, from Iowa to Chicago, and from Minnesota to Minneapolis. The proposed combination rates are generally somewhat lower than existing combination rates from the same and other Iowa points to representative destinations in the Southeast for comparable distances.

The present rate from Peoria is 4 cents lower than from Omaha. This fourth-section departure will be corrected by the proposed rates. The rate from Chicago is but 1 cent higher than from Omaha. Protestants do not question the reasonableness of the Omaha rate or respondents' statement that the Chicago and Peoria rates were not intended to apply over routes through Iowa. The record indicates that such routes are unduly circuitous and the rates over them not reasonably compensatory on traffic from Chicago and Peoria.

The Chicago and Milwaukee interests point out that grain from Iowa for Texas is generally bought with respect to Omaha and Kansas City prices, and that the application of the Chicago and Peoria rates through Omaha is prejudicial to them in that Omaha, for example, may draw Iowa grain at rates of 2 or 7 cents over its proportional rate to Texas of 39.5 cents, whereas Chicago, on the other hand, pays local rates ranging from 13 to 19.5 cents in, plus its proportional rate of 41.5 cents thence to Texas. Furthermore, the carriers receive but 2 or 7 cents over the Omaha proportional rate on Texas shipments while on shipments from the same origin points to other territories they receive their full locals to Omaha, such as 16 cents from Marshalltown, 14 cents from Boone, 11.5 cents from Arcadia, and 8 cents from Missouri Valley, 200, 148, 86, and 24 miles, respectively, to Omaha. The Chicago and Peoria rates apply only at intermediate points on the main lines and respondents' proposal will place the rates from such points on the same basis as now applies from numerous branch-line points.

We find that respondents have justified the increased rates resulting from the proposed routing restrictions. The order of suspension will be vacated.—81 I. C. C. 725.

REPRESENTATIVES of the wool growers of the middle West are meeting at Chicago to devise plans for the regulated marketing of wool.

ONE HUNDRED years ago there were 10,000 flour and corn mills in Great Britain; today they number 900. During the past twenty years many of the country mills have found it more and more difficult and finally impossible to pay town wages, or to compete with foreign flours, the imports of which are constantly increasing. Although flour instead of wheat is being increasingly imported, the capacity of the mills has grown despite their fewer numbers, so that now the country seems to be overstocked with mills.

W. D. A. P.

[Concluded from page 321.]

ate any suggestion from his auditors.

The four members of the present radio com'te of the Board of Trade, Henry A. Rumsey, L. C. Brosseau, Allan M. Clement and Joseph Lamy, have the assistance of L. B. Mitchell as technical expert.

Jack Nelson is studio manager and program director for the musical entertainment. On duty regularly at the studio are Miss Stahl, with two assistants, one to operate a typewriter and the other to operate telephones. Grain dealers are especially invited to visit the Drake Hotel and inspect the wonderful apparatus which sends the markets to their offices.

Protein Tests in Kansas City Market.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Kansas City Board of Trade, August 28, the following resolutions were adopted:

"RESOLVED: That protein tests made on wheat offered for sale on the floor must be exhibited and made a part of the trade, subject to the same rules as grades; and be it further

"RESOLVED: That the Board of Trade does hereby designate the Kansas State Laboratory and the Missouri State Laboratory as official laboratories to furnish protein tests on wheat, and that all adjustments are to be settled on the basis of official laboratory tests furnished by either of the official laboratories."

New Light on Transportation.

A bright new light on transportation, a light that will shine into the minds of all the people of the United States, is promised to be ready early this winter. New facts on transportation, new correlations of facts, are now being collected, analyzed and reduced to plain statements that can be understood by everybody, it is announced by the Research Council of the National Transportation Institute, at headquarters of the Institute in Chicago.

In preparation for these vital decisions concerning transportation that the people of this country will be called on to consider within the next nine months the Research Council is working on a program to turn a clear searchlight on this subject by the time Congress meets in December.

Proposals to exclude increases in land values from the Interstate Commerce Commission valuation of the railroads will be submitted to Congress as soon as it convenes in December, Dr. Friday believes. The urgent transportation questions before this country, according to Dr. Friday, are: The Interstate Commerce Commission valuation, freight rates, the public idea of "watered stock" and government ownership.

These problems have been divided into seven subjects for research and work is being pushed on these now by the statistical organizations built up by the Research Council during the summer. The research staff is taking all the available material and subjecting it to an impartial analysis.

COTTON crop condition was reported by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture to have been 54.1% on Aug. 25, against 57 a year ago and a 10-year average of 63.5.

WE have never felt we were justified in resisting legitimate movements designed for the benefit of the farmers or other classes, notwithstanding they have been imposed on and in many instances practically robbed by promoters and schemers, whose real purposes did not contemplate permanent or even temporary benefits for their victims, but rather using them to advance their own interests be that membership in some organization or otherwise. We have not believed the farmers' organizations are making headway in this state, in the matter of creating sentiment in favor of wholesale or central marketing schemes, such as contemplated by the legislation sought by them last winter and vetoed by the Governor.—Chas. B. Riley, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—J. P. Gibbons Grain Co., Kearney, Neb., contemplates opening an office here.

CANADA

MONTREAL, QUE.—The new additional elvtr. capacity of 1,272,000 bus. will be available and in operation the beginning of October.

WOODSTOCK, ONT.—The Peerless Cereal Mills, which made an assignment recently, with \$215,000 liabilities and \$175,000 assets are to be reorganized.

GADSBY, ALTA.—James Todd has succeeded Ray S. Drake as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. He was formerly with the Pioneer Grain Co. of Winnipeg.

EDMONTON, ALTA.—James Richardson & Sons, Limited, have opened an office here and have an option order department with direct wire service from Winnipeg.

HALIFAX, N. S.—The John S. Metcalf Co., Ltd., has contract for the engineering in connection with a large export elvtr. for the Canadian National Railways. Tenders for construction will be taken shortly.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The John S. Metcalf Co. has been employed as designing and supervising engineer for the new port elvtr. and its extensive gallery system and is acting in a similar capacity in connection with the improvements to the existing port elvtr. The latter work includes alterations to the present house, a large storage addition and the extension of the shipping gallery. The company is also acting as consulting engineer for a third project in Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Harbor Board has taken over the government grain elvtr. operated by the board of grain commissioners, and will operate it with the new elvtr. under construction at Ballantyne pier. A complete schedule of charges for all services has been formulated, effective Sept. 1. For elevation and 15 days storage the charge is 1 cent per bushel, drying tough grain, 3c; wet grain, 5c; cleaning, ¼c to 1½c per bu., according to amount of dockage.

COLORADO

LIMON, COLO.—T. E. Duncan, mgr. of the Trinidad Bean & Elvtr. Co. has taken charge of the elvtr. and business property formerly owned by the Isbell Colorado Bean & Elvtr. Co.

IDAHO

BASALT, IDA.—The warehouse of the Vollmer-Clearwater Co., Ltd., burned, Aug. 25.

NAMPA, IDA.—J. E. Barr is the new mgr. of the Nampa Elvtr. Co., succeeding Jesse W. Brandt.

FAIRFIELD, IDA.—The elvtr. of the Colorado Mill & Elvtr. Co. of which W. E. Emerson is mgr., is almost complete and is expected to be in operation soon after Sept. 5.

ILLINOIS

CHARLESTON, ILL.—The elvtr. of Whalen Bros. burned Aug. 20.

SUBLETTE, ILL.—C. W. Reeser will succeed Geo. Etzel as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

MELVIN, ILL.—The elvtr. of the Farmers Grain Co. is being repaired.

SCHAUMBURG, ILL.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. installed a grist mill for custom grinding.

LEONORE, ILL.—The Leonore Co-operative Grain Co. has decided to increase the capital stock.

HAVANA, ILL.—The elvtr. of McFadden & Co., was slightly burned, caused by defective chimney.

FORREST, ILL.—We have purchased Rudd & Singleton's elvtr. and took possession Sept. 3.—Hippen & Stephen.

SYCAMORE, ILL.—The Sycamore Farmers Co.'s elvtr. has been rejuvenated. An automatic grain scale has been set up.

MEEKS, (GEORGETOWN, P. O.) ILL.—Paul Woodruff who has been operating the Sawers Elvtr. under a lease has purchased it.

DOUGLAS, ILL.—I have resigned as mgr. of the Inland Grain Co. here and am now mgr. of Davis, Shontz & Co. at Smithshire.—V. G. Blythe.

ELLSWORTH, ILL.—Olin H. Dennis is now owner of our plant here, having purchased one-half interest of Fred Bartscht.—Ellsworth Grain Co.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—The Peoria Grain & Barging Co. has increased its capital stock by adding 10,000 shares of no par value to its \$50,000 capital.

FLANAGAN, ILL.—The partnership of John and Francis Sherry in the grain business has been dissolved. Francis Sherry will continue the business.

CARROLLTON, ILL.—J. O. Cain, mgr. of the Advance Mill & Elvtr. Co. has filed suit for \$5,000, alleged to be due him for 25% of the profits for one year.

URBANA, ILL.—James Hagan was badly injured Aug. 17, when a runaway at the Urbana Grain & Coal Co.'s elvtr. collapsed under the weight of his team and wagon.

LITCHFIELD, ILL.—The O. K. flour mill, which during the war was to be used as a rice mill, is to be remodeled and will be operated by the Community Milling Co. as a flour mill.

BIRBECK, ILL.—No new elvtr. is being built here. Harrison, Ward & Co. have just finished repairing their two elvtrs. They are the only grain firm here.—Harry Johnson, agt. of Harrison, Ward & Co.

ALEXANDER, ILL.—Frank Colwell was painfully injured while at work in the elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. Aug. 23. His left arm became entangled with a moving belt, was severely mashed, and it is feared some bones are broken.

ST. JOSEPH, ILL.—We have sold our St. Joseph plant to the E. G. Coon Grain Co., and they have taken possession. Our Royal plant is still owned by us, and the report that it has been sold is in error. We expect to buy another plant.—Bear & Grussing, per Otis J. Bear.

MATTOON, ILL.—The Big Four Elvtr. & Milling Co., has succeeded the Corn Exchange Grain Co., in the grain and brokerage business. The brokerage department will become a part of the present business, under the supervision of W. Ernest Orndorff, assisted by R. G. Ernst, formerly of the Corn Exchange Grain Co. The Big Four Elvtr. Co. now operates 5 elvtrs. and a feed mill.

CHICAGO NOTES.

The elvtr. employes' strike proved a fizzle.

FRANK M. BAKER, formerly with Riordan, Martin & Co., and well known to Illinois shippers, has made a connection with Carhart, Code, Harwood Co., on joint account.

The late advance in the price of memberships in the Board of Trade to \$5,050, brings the certificates up several hundred dollars above the August low, which was about \$4,000.

The Sunray Products Corp. incorporated for \$100,000 to deal in grain and denatured alcohol. Incorporators are Herman N. Morton, Benjamin Augustus, and Harry Goldberg.

J. F. Lee, 40 years chief clerk and asst't mgr. of the Board of Trade Clearing House, was elected mgr. of the clearing house to succeed the late Samuel Powell. J. M. Ray, 36 years associated with the organization, will be asst't mgr.

Pres. J. J. Stream has appointed a com'te to raise funds for Japanese relief consisting of Jos. P. Griffin, chairman; L. F. Gates, J. E. Bennett, Fred A. Paddleford, R. G. Chandler, John A. Bunnell, J. J. Badenoch, Edward L. Glaser, A. V. Booth, George S. Bridge and Horace L. Wing.

Thayer Beebe & Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., and Mark Smith & Co., are firms newly having representation on the Chicago Board of Trade thru the memberships of Kossuth Marks and Mark Smith. New members recently admitted are Charles Oscar Lamy, pres. J. H. Teasdale Commission Co., St. Louis, W. K. Woods, v. p. Ralston-Purina Co., St. Louis and F. F. Gelderman. Gale Smart, with R. H. Smart & Co., Orville M. Rogers, with E. Norton & Co., James A. Noble, chief grain sampler, August W. Weinert, of R. M. Bowen & Co., Dallas, Tex., Harry L. Nixon, New York, of Noyes & Jackson, Simon Mayer, Treas. Continental Grain Co., and Paul Uhlman, v. p. Uhlman Grain Co., Kansas City.

Finding itself in a position of overextended credits and insufficient liquid assets the Sawers Grain Co. suspended business after the close on Sept. 4. The company bot in 2,000,000 bus. of its open trades that day and next morning 380,000 bus. was bot in at the opening. For failure to put in a sheet to the clearing house Pres. Wm. Simons and Sec'y Geo. L. Stebbins were suspended by the directors of the Board. Altho Warren T. McCray, of Kenland, Ind., held one-fourth of the 2,000 shares in the company a year ago, his holding now is much less. He never was active in the company, the mgr. being William Simons. To liquidate and pay off creditors a com'te has been formed consisting of Jas. K. Riordan, R. T. Barton, Danville, Ill., and Chas. Hosford, Cayuga, Ind. The liabilities are \$150,000 and are unsecured. Against this the company has outstanding accounts, which if collected and carefully managed, will offset the liabilities.

INDIANA

FRANKLIN, IND.—The Suckow Co. has completed the foundation for its 84x84-ft. warehouse.

NEW LEBANON, IND.—We succeeded the Sullivan Mill & Elvtr. Co. at this point June 10.—L. Brooks & Son.

FAIRMOUNT, IND.—Farmers are raising sugar beets and tomatoes. We run flour mill only. Grain business very poor.—Chas. F. Naber.

STONE BLUFF, IND.—A fire occurred in the cob house of Jones Bros.' elvtr. about 10 a. m., Aug. 24, the roof being damaged mostly. The loss was covered by insurance.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Receivership proceedings against the Farmers Terminal Grain & Feed Co., were filed in the Circuit Court, Aug. 24, by Daniel T. Riser, who claims \$850 commission on stock sales. The concern operates a grain elvtr. and coal yard at Lawrence, and a flour mill and elvtr. at Cumberland.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The following have been elected to membership in the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n: Farmers Grain & Mfg. Co., Kingman, Ind., and Greenwood & Washburn, Gas City, Ind.—Chas. B. Riley, Sec'y.

MARION, IND.—Elmer L. Pulley, well known farmer, becomes the sole owner of the North Marion grain elvtr. and coal yard, formerly owned by the Marion Co-op. Exch., buying the interests of several farmers in the Farmers Grain & Feed Co.

CLAY CITY, IND.—On Aug. 22, at Gabes Brothers' mill, while men were filling a temporary bin, due to the weight the bottom bulged out spilling more than 2,500 bushels of wheat. Repairs were completed in six hours. No loss of wheat. As the expense was but \$50 Gabes Bros. write they consider it "a very cheap lesson."

SHERIDAN, IND.—While dumping a load of wheat at the elvtr. of the Farmers' Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Chas. Lambert, a farmer, was fatally injured. He had started to unhitch the horses from the wagon when the team became frightened and started to run. He grasped but one rein and pulled the horses toward him so the wagon crushed him against the wall.

IOWA

BANCROFT, IA.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has bot the elvtr. of Art Murray.

VINCENT, IA.—Geo. Schissell has purchased the elvtr. of L. E. Baughman.

GRUNDY CENTER, IA.—The old elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., is being overhauled.

GOWRIE, IA.—J. A. Beckwith is mgr. of the Farmers Co-operative Grain & Lumber Co.

ROWAN, IA.—Fred Brooks is now prop. of the elvtr. formerly operated by Joe Patton, Jr.

ERICSON, IA.—G. W. Morris recently assumed management of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

MUSCATINE, IA.—W. S. McKee, associated with the McKee Feed & Grain Co., is to be the new postmaster.

GARLAND, IA.—Wm. H. Miller has succeeded Mr. Harned as mgr. of the Garland Elvtr. Supply Co.

WHAT CHEER, IA.—The What Cheer Grain & Fuel Co. is now owned by Horras & Fuller. N. L. Fuller, mgr.

LATIMER, IA.—The elvtr., owned by Quaker Oats Co., under management of H. Roed is being much improved.

CHAPIN, IA.—C. A. Law has resigned as mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., and expects to be released Sept. 15.

MINDEN, IA.—A new 20,000-bu. fireproof grain elvtr. is being built here at a cost of \$8,000 for Louis Ehlers.

BRADFORD, IA.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has bot the Hushka & Hamilton's elvtr. Possession is to be given at once.

JEWELL, IA.—C. E. Glaman has employed C. E. Fenton, who has had 26 years experience in the coal and grain business.

MASONVILLE, IA.—The Ray Murrel Grain Co. has taken over the elvtrs. formerly operated by the Farmers Commission Co.

MOORLAND, IA.—W. E. Barnett, formerly of the Farmers Elvtr. Company at Knierim is now mgr. of the Farmers Grain Co.

LAUREL, IA.—A fire occurred in the engine room of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. It was put out before any great damage was done.

RANDS, IA., (Rockwell City p. o.) — Geo. Haub succeeded Roy Fisher as mgr. of the Rands Farmers Elvtr. Co., on Aug. 1.

CAMBRIDGE, IA.—E. G. Johnson succeeded C. D. Anderson as mgr. of the Farmers Grain Co. Aug. 1. This company has two elvtrs. in operation.

ODEBOLT, IA.—An explosion of a blow torch occurred in the engine room of the Cracker Jack elvtr. of Rueckheim Bros. & Eckstein. The roof suffered most damage and a new one is being put on.

COLFAX, IA.—The large new corn elvtr. owned by B. A. Brown and the Denniston & Partridge Lumber Co. was badly damaged recently by wind.

MASON CITY, IA.—An elvtr. is now being completed at the Cerro Gordo Farmers Co., which will enable them to buy and ship grain. F. A. Kehm is mgr.

DENISON, IA.—Chas. Menagh has resigned as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. Lafe Biggs, mgr. of the Farmers Union Prod. Exch. is managing the elvtr. at present.

DYSART, IA.—George Alexander, who recently died at Los Angeles, Calif., was in the grain business and attained large success. He operated four elvtrs. at one time.

RACINE (ALDEN P. O.), IA.—The Farmers Co-operative Co., formerly known as the Farmers Grain Co., recently incorporated, has increased its capital stock to \$25,000.

DANBURY, IA.—Wilbur B. Booher, 69 years old died at his home Aug. 23 of a complication of diseases, at Sioux City. Booher was a retired grain dealer at Danbury. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

JUDD, IA.—L. E. Baughman, formerly of Ft. Dodge has purchased the grain business, elvtr. and residence of H. F. Addems, and has started building an annex of 50,000 capacity, with 3-car car puller, making total capacity 75,000 bus.

GLIDDEN, IA.—Two horses that had fallen into the elvtr. pit at the Glidden Farmers Elvtr. Co. were rescued and not badly hurt. It seems that for some reason or other the pit cover was not locked when the horses stepped upon it and it gave way.

WYOMING, IA.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the safe of the E. E. Meyers grain and grist mill. The safe had not been locked but the thieves locked it when trying to work the combination. They were unsuccessful in getting it opened, and were frightened away before they found anything of value.

BURLINGTON, IA.—H. A. Selby of Fresno, Calif., and Dwight and C. H. Nichols of Morning Sun, Ia., have become members of the Iowa Grain & Produce Co. of this city. C. H. Nichols is vice-pres., H. A. Selby, sec'y-treas., J. L. Gafford, pres. and E. J. Gafford and Dwight Nichols compose the directorate. Nichols Bros.' business at Morning Sun has become a part of the Iowa Grain & Produce Co.

SIoux CITY, IA.—The lifeless body of Edward Kayser was found at noon, Sunday, Sept. 2, hanging by a rope from a beam in the basement of his home. He had lost heavily in the depression following the war, and recently sold 9 grain elvtrs. in South Dakota to J. T. Scroggs. He had \$100,000 life insurance. Mr. Kayser was born Aug. 21, 1880, at Parkston, S. D., where he resided until removal to Sioux City three years ago. He was sec'y of the South Dakota Grain Co. He is survived by his wife and daughter, a brother, John, Jr., and father, John, both of Parkston.

KANSAS

ATCHISON, KAN.—The Uhlmann Grain Co. has closed its office.

BEAVER, KAN.—The J. E. Weber Grain Co. has leased a grain elvtr.

WICHITA, KAN.—The Hall-Baker Grain Co. has discontinued its office.

MORELAND, KAN.—The Rickel Grain Co. of Salina has leased no elvtr. here.

LINN, KAN.—E. Walsh of Beloit has recently purchased Don R. Crum's elvtr.

MAYETTA, KAN.—Geo. Medlock has accepted a position as mgr. of an elvtr. here.

HOLYROOD, KAN.—A grain elvtr. has been leased by the J. E. Weber Grain Co.

HUTCHINSON, KAN.—A grain elvtr. has been leased by the J. E. Weber Grain Co.

SALINA, KAN.—B. C. Christopher & Co., Kansas City, has opened a branch office.

COFFEYVILLE, KAN.—The Allin Grain Co. has purchased the elvtr. of the Wilson Elvtr. Co.

WICHITA, KAN.—E. Gorvin of the Gorvin Feed & Grain Co., is now at Long Beach, Cal.

HEIZER, KAN.—The Farmers' Elvtr. Co. office was entered recently and the safe blown open.

TOPEKA, KAN.—The Broom Corn & Grain Co. was incorporated for \$10,000 by Geo. R. Wells.

WICHITA, KAN.—The Armour Grain Co. has turned over its offices to Goffe & Carkener of Kansas City.

HUTCHINSON, KAN.—The Kansas Flour Mills Co. will build a temporary headhouse on its elvtr. to cost \$2,000.

HILTON, KAN.—The Rickel Grain Co. of Salina has leased no elvtr. here, or at Hinton, as erroneously reported.

MAYFIELD, KAN.—I am no longer in the grain business.—T. R. Albright, former agt. Larabee Flour Mills corp.

GEM, KAN.—S. A. Harris of Halford succeeded E. U. Jacobs as mgr. of the Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n.

WICHITA, KAN.—W. E. Baird and Geo. E. Probst have recently been admitted to membership in the Board of Trade.

FAIRVIEW, KAN.—Combustion in coal stored on the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s premises caused a slight damage loss during July.

SCOTT CITY, KAN.—W. R. Stevenson of Grigston has succeeded C. E. Sutton as agt. for the Salina Product Co.—Cal.

MANHATTAN, KAN.—The plant of the Thomas Page Mfg. Co. burned recently with a loss of \$10,000. Loss was fully insured.

ATCHISON, KAN.—John Weightman, formerly mgr. of the Golden Belt Elvtr. Co. at North Topeka, is now with the Blair Elvtr. Co.

SALINA, KAN.—J. G. Meier has purchased the interest of C. A. Rogers in the Meier Grain Co., and has taken over full management.

BELLEVILLE, KAN.—G. A. Chapin & Son have purchased the Belleville Mill & Elvtr. Co. formerly owned by S. D. Smith and G. A. Chapin.

FAIRVIEW, KAN.—Fire on the premises of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. caused slight damage when coal caught fire from spontaneous combustion.

GEM, KAN.—S. A. Harris, of Halford has succeeded E. U. Jacobs who resigned Aug. 1, as mgr. of the Gem Farmers Union Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n.

MAYETTA, KAN.—George Medlock, formerly mgr. of the elvtr. at Larkinsburg, has accepted the management of the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n elvtr. here.

MARYSVILLE, KAN.—The office of the Topeka Grain Co. has been closed here because of discontinuance of business by the company at its headquarters, Topeka.

PLAINVILLE, KAN.—Tyler & Co.'s elvtr. burned Aug. 31 at 2:30 a. m., with 21,000 bus. wheat, 4,000 bus. barley and a car of flour.—Farmers Shipping Ass'n.

MOUND CITY, KAN.—John L. Gove has leased the Consolidated Mills & Elvtr. Co.'s plant which was recently sold to the contractors of Kansas City at a receiver's sale. He will deal in grains, feedstuffs and flour.—P.

TOPEKA, KAN.—We have received the following applications for membership in the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n since July 1st: The Farmers Elvtr. Co., Gypsum, Kan.; the Farmers Elvtr. Co., Burlington, Kan.; P. K. Devereux, Purcell, Kan.; W. B. Flack & Son, Glen Rock, Neb.; J. P. Coates Grain Co., Clifton, Kan.; Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co., Concordia, Kan.; Haddam Co-op. Elvtr. & S. Co., Haddam, Kan.; Wheeler Equity Exchange, Wheeler, Kan.; Machin & Willig Grain Co., Hebron, Neb.; Farmers Grain L. S. & Co-op. Merc. Ass'n, Solomon, Kan.; Ellsworth County Farmers Co-op. Union, Ellsworth, Kan.; James Borin Grain Co., Talmage, Kan.; F. E. Janke, Atwood, Kan.; Meier Grain & Product Co., Salina, Kan.; H. B. Nye, Agenda, Kan.; G. W. Archer, Densmore, Kan.—E. J. Smiley, Sec'y.

STAFFORD, KAN.—The Independent Co-op. Grain & Merc. Co., is building a warehouse near its elvtr. for the storage of flour and feeds. It is being built by the stockholders themselves under the direction of a hired carpenter.—Cal.

LA CROSSE, KAN.—Three farmers have filed suit against the La Crosse Milling, Grain & Ice Co. which failed recently, alleging they received no pay for wheat stored with the company which operated without a license as a public warehouse.

WICHITA, KAN.—Suit has been filed against the Clark Burdg Grain Co., by the Farmers' Co-operative Grain Co. of Caldwell, in an effort to recover \$16,700 alleged to have been lost when J. L. Bobeck, mgr., urged by the defendant concern, sold 10,000 bus. of wheat stored in the elvtr. and lost the proceeds thru speculation.

GODDARD, KAN.—L. A. Adler has filed complaint against the Larabee Flour Mills Corporation, alleging that it is paying 5 cents above the market price for wheat. The defense is that the bid is on account of the higher protein content of the wheat. The county attorney has referred the complaint to Attorney-General Griffith at Topeka.

HUTCHINSON, KAN.—The Collingwood-Moore Grain Co. incorporated; \$50,000 capital stock. Organizers: J. H. Collingwood of Topeka, J. A. Collingwood of Pretty Prairie, D. F. Collingwood of Plains, S. G. Demeret of Pretty Prairie, and E. C. Moore. They will operate a chain of elvtrs. along the Santa Fe and Rock Island railways and a terminal elvtr. in Hutchinson.

LOUISIANA

SHREVEPORT, LA.—L. A. Smith & Co. have recently established a new flour and grain brokerage firm.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE, MD.—Henry D. French is an applicant for membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

MICHIGAN

YALE, MICH.—We are going out of business.—Brockway Farm Bureau Elvtr.

STANTON, MICH.—The Stanton Elvtr. Co. incorporated, capital stock, \$12,000.

HARBOR BEACH, MICH.—Frank Tingley is now mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

UBLY, MICH.—The Bad Axe Grain Co. has purchased the elvtr. here of the Ubyl Grain Co.

EMMETT, MICH.—The Emmett Elvtr. Co.'s two large warehouses and a coal shed burned Aug. 23. Insured.

TEKONSHA, MICH.—On Aug. 29 the frame water power mill operated by the E. H. Randall Mill Co., was slightly damaged by lightning.

ALMA, MICH.—J. Hale of Ionia and William T. Naldrett of Alma have purchased the mill and elvtr. of the Alma Grain & Lumber Co., for \$35,000.

COPEMISH, MICH.—The concrete block and frame gasoline power elvtr. of the Copemish Bean & Grain Co. burned on Aug. 19 due to some machinery hazard.

ALBION, MICH.—A new stock company has been organized with \$35,000 capital stock by the farmers to assume control of the Farmers' Co-op. Elvtr. Co. in receivership.

BAD AXE, MICH.—The Bad Axe Grain Co. has elected the following officers: William H. Wallace, Sr., Saginaw, pres.; Fred W. Kinde, Bad Axe, vice-pres. and Fred Cross, Bad Axe, sec'y-treas. The Directors: W. H. Wallace, Robert N. Wallace, George B. Morley, of Saginaw and Fred W. Kinde and Fred M. Cross, of Bad Axe.

BROWN CITY, MICH.—On Aug. 24, the frame steam power mill operated by the Eureka Milling & Elvtr. Co. was burned.

MINNESOTA

KILKENNY, MINN.—The elvtr. of R. G. Murphy burned Aug. 25.

DORAN, MINN.—W. B. Schuldt, Great Bend, is now mgr. of the Producers Grain Elvtr. Co.

GRAND MEADOW, MINN.—Olaus Simonson became mgr. of the Farmers Grain Co. on Sept. 1.

LUVERNE, MINN.—C. J. Bluhm succeeds O. T. Tollefson as mgr. of the Luverne Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

HERON LAKE, MINN.—The Benson Grain Co. elvtr. at Butterfield, will be torn down, moved here and rebuilt.

DULUTH, MINN.—W. D. Jones, mgr. of the Hallett & Carey Co., is convalescing after a serious operation.

HAVERHILL (Chester p. o.), MINN.—J. A. McIntosh of Eyota, has taken charge of the grain elvtr. here.

EDEN VALLEY, MINN.—The elvtr. of the Broker Lumber Co., was slightly damaged by lightning Aug. 25.

KENSINGTON, MINN.—Frank Kullander has succeeded his brother as mgr. of the Kensington Farmers Elvtr. Co.

TRUMAN, MINN.—The elvtr. of C. S. Christenson is being moved to a new site near the Hubbard & Palmer Elvtr.

FARWELL, MINN.—Ed Homstad will take charge and open the elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., directors decided.

DULUTH, MINN.—C. B. Fisk has transferred his membership and R. C. Schiller has been admitted to the Board of Trade.

DULUTH, MINN.—The membership of M. W. Smith has been posted for transfer to S. J. Spain of Rosenbaum Grain Corp.

KENYON, MINN.—The Sheffield Milling Co. of Faribault has purchased buildings of the Gunderson Milling Co. to be operated as a rye mill.

SLEEPY EYE, MINN.—Plans are being drawn for a large addition to the elvtr. of Ed. F. Berkner. Other improvements will also be made.

GIBSON, MINN.—Martin Taggataz, formerly postmaster at Winthrop, has accepted the position as mgr. of the Gibbon Farmers elvtr. & Lumber Co.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Stanwood N. Osgood has severed his connection with the Terminal Feed Corp. to go with Stühr-Seidl Co. handling grain, screenings and feed.

MARSHALL, MINN.—The Marshall Flour Mills Co. has been closed and Franklin Edwards, gen. mgr., will go with the David Stott Flour Mills, Inc., Detroit, Mich.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—New officers elected by the Grain Exchange are: Clarence C. Gray, pres.; Walter Cartessen, vice-pres.; L. H. Ickler, treas.; and James O'Meara was re-elected sec'y.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—A shortage of \$40,000 in the accounts of McCarthy Bros. Grain Co. was discovered when an audit was made of the books following the disappearance of an employee.

OSCEOLA, MINN.—The Osceola Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant has been purchased by F. B. Jaffray, recently of Fraser, Smith Co., who expects to operate only the feed unit in the mill and do a general grain business.

DULUTH, MINN.—J. A. MacInnis, for 10 years with the Capital Elvtr. Co., is superintendent of the new elvtr. of the Occident Terminal Co., which the management expects to have in operation Dec. 1.

MISSOURI

LEETON, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. burned Sept. 1.—P.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo.—The elvtr. of the Cape County Milling Co., burned Aug. 27.

WASHBURN, Mo.—A large mill burned here Aug. 16 with loss of \$8,000 partially insured.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—W. E. Hotchkiss is now mgr. of the consignment dept. of Marshall Hall Grain Co.

CLINTON, Mo.—William A. Foote, for many years in the grain business and who retired in 1909, died Aug. 30.—P.

WATSON, Mo.—Turner Bros.' elvtr. burned Aug. 24. Loss includes several cars of grain. Insured. The elvtr. will be rebuilt.

BUNCETON, Mo.—Jesse W. Rutherford, who was in the grain business with Ed Coleman died recently after an operation.—P.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—A tile and concrete fire-proof warehouse is to be erected by the Greene Co. Roller Mills Co., at a cost of \$10,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—The Old Coon Commission Co. managed by Will W. Coover, has engaged in the wholesale flour, feed, grain and hay business.—P.

SWEET SPRINGS, Mo.—Stockholders of the Farmers Elvtr. & Grain Co. will hold a meeting Sept. 14 to consider increasing the capital stock from \$30,000 to \$50,000.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

J. F. McElvain assumes management of the Moffatt Grain Co. E. O. Moffat, pres. retired.

The Schreiber Feed Mfg. & Cereal Co. has paid its creditors about 40% since the company was taken over by them.

The Sampson Grain Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators: R. W. Sampson, Ed. Marshall, J. F. Hughes.

The Norris Grain Co. has purchased the stock of the Federal Grain Co., and will take over the lease of the Murray Elvtr.

H. L. Fisher, former pres. of the Fisher & Fisher Grain Co., which was dissolved a few weeks ago, has made connections with C. Moritz & Co.

Protein tests made by the state laboratories of Missouri and Kansas were adopted as official by the directors of the Board of Trade recently. Unofficial tests may be made, but any tests made must be exhibited on the floor of change and made a part of the trade. To provide this service the Missouri State Warehouse Commissioner, W. E. Atkeson, will employ an outside laboratory, the Kansas department already having a laboratory.

MONTANA

CULBERTSON, MONT.—The Occident Elvtr. and more than 7,000 bushels of grain have been destroyed by fire.

MOORE, MONT.—The Moore Farmers Elvtr. Co. has brot suit against Mgr. M. O. Bureson to recover \$12,901.

SACO, MONT.—The Imperial Elvtr. Co. is having a Fairbanks-Morse 10-ton dump scale and a truck dump installed by T. E. Ibberson Co.

CONRAD, MONT.—The Corry-Mac Elvtr. Co. incorporated for \$25,000. Incorporators are Wm. H. Corry, Robert R. Corry and W. C. McIntosh.

NASHUA, MONT.—An elvtr. owned and operated by the Occident Elvtr. Co. of Minneapolis, burned Aug. 25, with 15,000 bus. of grain. The plant and contents were covered by insurance.

HELENA, MONT.—Since issuing the order of Aug. 25 regarding change to be made in the storage ticket form the Division of Grain Standards and Marketing has found it necessary to re-check the storage tickets, and John M. Davis, chief, is requesting the public warehousemen to send two copies of the storage receipt they are now using.

BUTTE, MONT.—A fire which started in an adjacent building badly damaged the warehouse of the Montana flour mills. Thousands of sacks of flour, feed, bran and cereals were totally destroyed. W. D. Carroll, mgr., placed the value of the flour, feed and wheat between \$12,000 and \$15,000.

NEBRASKA

SARGENT, NEB.—The E. G. Taylor Grain Co.'s elvtr. is closed for the present.

MORRILL, NEB.—W. R. Preston purchased the Nye Schneider Jenks Co., elvtr. on July 31.

ABIE, NEB.—Ed. Krenk has purchased the business of the Abie Farmers Grain & Lumber Co.

SARGENT, NEB.—The W. T. Barstow Grain Co.'s elvtr. has been reshingled and had other minor repairs.

MILFORD, NEB.—The elvtr. properties of the Nebraska Corn Mills have been purchased by us.—The Milford Mills.

RANDOLPH, NEB.—The elvtr. formerly owned and operated by C. F. Grover is now owned and operated by Jas. Frost.

HOOPER, NEB.—A. F. Anderson has succeeded A. E. Drayer as manager and miller of the Hooper Milling & Grain Co.

MILLARD, NEB.—I completed my new 14,000-bu. capacity elvtr. Aug. 1. It is the only elvtr. here.—Wm. von Dohren, Jr.

DALTON, NEB.—The Nebraska Wheat Growers Ass'n will operate the Dalton Trading Co.'s elvtr., which is now open for business.

OMAHA, NEB.—Freeman Bradford, formerly of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. is now grain traffic assistant of the Sioux City Traffic Bureau.

ONG, NEB.—A correction in the Nebraska printed list reads as follows: H. B. McCall, agent Nye Schneider Jenks Co., and not Hugh McCarter.

ROGERS, NEB.—A. R. Cameron is agt. for Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co. here instead of Wm. Ternes as reported in the Nebraska list of grain operators.

BLOOMFIELD, NEB.—Mr. Reynolds, formerly employed at Nye Schneider Jenks' elvtr. in Creston, has accepted a position with McCaull-Webster Elvtr. Co.

LYONS, NEB.—The elvtr. of Carlisle Burns has been closed since March 1. The elvtr. of D. E. Lyon is now operated by the Lyons Grain Stock Co. It has been improved and repaired. The elvtr. of A. Moseman has been recovered with an iron roof and repaired generally.

NEW ENGLAND

BOSTON, MASS.—Frank A. Noyes was recently presented with a sum of money as an appreciation of the 50 years in the grain business by his fellow grain dealers on the floor of the grain market on the Chamber of Commerce. In 1872 he was bookkeeper in a wholesale grocery house and in 1873 the firm went into the grain business under the name Aldrich & Cressey. He then went into partnership under the name of Cressey & Noyes and later organized the firm of Noyes & Colby in which combination he is now working. Mr. Noyes now resides in Arlington Heights.

NEW JERSEY

MULLICA HILL, N. J.—The warehouse of Heritage Bros., grain, feed, coal and lumber dealers, burned recently with a loss of \$35,000.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The American Grain & Feed Co. is out of business.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The linseed oil mill of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., and the Delwood elvtr. are now in charge of E. W. Stuhr, formerly of the Stuhr-Seidl Co., Minneapolis.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Mail is returned from Buffalo Commission Co., unclaimed.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—E. A. Weed has severed his connection with the Grain Growers Export Co., Inc.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Smith-Ward Co., now have in their employ F. G. Dikeman, as traveler who was formerly with the Washburn-Crosby Co.

SALMANCA, N. Y.—Ground has been broken for the new plant which the Salamanca Milling Co. will erect to replace what recently burned.

NORTH DAKOTA

MCARTHUR, N. D.—Lloyd Hughes is now in charge of an elvtr.

CROSBY, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has opened for business.

SPIRITWOOD, N. D.—Karl Schafer is now grain buyer in an elvtr. here.

LINTON, N. D.—The Schott elvtr. of 19,000-bus. capacity is nearing completion.

WESTHOPE, N. D.—The Imperial Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. burned recently with a complete loss.

LARK, N. D.—J. W. Caulfield, agt. Occident Elvtr. Co., has removed to Carrington, N. D.

DEVILS LAKE, N. D.—The Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Ass'n installed a semi-diesel F. M. Gas Engine.

CROSBY, N. D.—The Rugby Equity Elvtr. Co. is having a new boot tank installed by T. E. Ibberson Co.

CUMINGS, N. D.—Cumings Farmers Elvtr. Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators, A. Sundby, John Anderson and Selmer Waslien.

TIPPERARY, N. Dak.—A. H. Lee & Son are remodeling their elvtr., making several changes and overhauling. The work is being done by T. E. Ibberson Co.

SHERWOOD, N. D.—F. C. Riebe of Minneapolis has purchased the Chaffee interest in the Sherwood Grain Co. K. M. Haan retains his interest and continues as mgr.

RICHARDTON, N. D.—The Richardton Grain Co. incorporated for \$25,000. Incorporators are Alfred White, Jessie White, E. Skauge, all of Dickinson. Alfred White was reported to have purchased the elvtr. of the Richardton Equity Exchange.

RIVAL, N. D.—The elvtr. to replace the one which was burned with a loss of \$8,000 and about 9,000 bus. of grain, covered by insurance, is nearly completed, with a 25,000 bu. capacity. Engine room is 12 ft. to ceiling and contains 10-h.p. Type Z Fairbanks oil burning engine with cistern for cooler.—Abraham Knutson, agt. Northland Elvtr. Co.

OHIO

KEMP, O.—The elvtr. of James B. Peters burned Aug. 20.

DESHLER, O.—George Dull and Charles Harris have purchased Stafford & Lee's elvtr.

DELPHOS, O.—The Hessian Elvtr., which has been operated by Frank Schmelzer & Son, along the A. C. & Y. railroad tracks, has been sold recently in the bankruptcy proceedings in Toledo federal court. John F. Lindemann is trustee.

VAUGHNSVILLE, O.—D. R. Risser, long an ardent ass'n worker who had well served the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n, in many different capacities and was President of the Northwestern Ohio Grain & Hay Ass'n, died today and will be buried Sept. 13th.

ZANESVILLE, O.—Construction on the warehouse, elvtr. and mill of the Ball Milling Co. has been started by the Danzweiler Construction Co. The warehouse will be completed about Oct. 1 and the elvtr. about Nov. 1. The company will buy, sell and handle all kinds of grain and feeds.

OKLAHOMA

FREDERICK, OKLA.—The elvtr. of Calvert & Abercrombie was damaged by fire Sept. 1.

SAYRE, OKLA.—The wife of W. B. Tucker, grain dealer, was killed recently in a motor car accident.

The Rosenbaum Grain Corp. of Chicago, recently incorporated in Oklahoma, with a capital stock of \$75,000.

GRANITE, OKLA.—Squire John Wills has resigned as mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. Oscar M. Hayes succeeds him.

IMO (Enid p. o.) OKLA.—C. R. Ramsey of San Bonita, Tex., has succeeded F. A. Miller as mgr. of the Imo Grain Co.'s elvtr.

BLACKWELL, OKLA.—The Deer Creek Elvtr. Co. chartered recently with a capital of \$20,000. Incorporators are C. T. Stout, J. T. Stout and F. E. Martin.

WALTER, OKLA.—Improvements will be made in the near future on the elvtr. of W. H. Schroeder Grain Co., recently purchased from H. H. Wegener.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—The F. M. Scannell Grain Co. has incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; by F. M. Scannell, Joe Scannell and Frances L. Scannell.

PAWHUSKA, OKLA.—Thos. B. Leahy is a new member of the Harris Grain Co., which is undergoing a complete reorganization. They plan to go into the wholesale end of the feed and grain business.

GUTHRIE, OKLA.—Delivery of the Gresham flour mill to H. O. Miller has not been made because of claims filed in district court affecting title to the property. Instructions have been given the board's attorney to proceed to clear title.

PENNSYLVANIA

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.—Brown & Fassett incorporated, to manufacture flour and meal.

SPRING MOUNT, PA.—The Spring Mount Mills incorporated by W. Morris Deisher, W. S. Wray and L. A. Schrack.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The Commercial Exchange has ruled that the discount named by the com'te must be the basis of returns.

The annual convention of the Pennsylvania State Millers' Ass'n, will be held at the St. Charles Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 12, 13 and 14.

HAMMONTON, PA.—Samuel Anderson, grain dealer here, died recently while presiding at a dinner of the Kiwanis Club. An acute attack of uraemia was the cause. He was for 20 years a member of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia.

SOUTH DAKOTA

VIRGIL, S. D.—Sheldon F. Reese, of Huron, is building an elvtr. here.

TEA, S. D.—The Olson Elvtr. Co. has purchased the Farmers' Elvtr.

CRANDON, S. D.—J. A. Meyers has leased the Seiberz Bros. & Craig elvtr.

BIG STONE CITY, S. D.—Gold & Co.'s elvtr. burned Sept. 4. Loss, \$30,000.

WATERTOWN, S. D.—Selmsier Fuel & Grain Co. is painting all its buildings.

WINSHIP, S. D.—W. L. Dean has leased the Winship Equity Exchange elvtr.

RAYMOND, S. D.—The elvtr. of the Eagle Roller Mill Co. is being repainted.

TEA, S. D.—C. W. Derr is having an elvtr. built here by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

FRANKFORT, S. D.—The Eagle Roller Mill Co.'s elvtr. is being repainted and repaired.

LOOMIS, S. D.—Paul Rossbach has succeeded G. F. Bock as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

LAKE NORDEN, S. DAK.—The elvtr. of C. W. Derr is being moved to Tea, S. D. He is also repairing his elvtr. here. T. E. Ibberson is doing the work.

POLLOCK, S. D.—Wm. Jahraus formerly of Artas is mgr. of the elvtr. built by Pollock Farmers Elvtr. Co.

LAKE NORDEN, S. DAK.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is having its elvtr. overhauled and repainted by T. E. Ibberson Co.

BROADLAND, S. D.—J. J. Brucher has succeeded Paul Rossbach as mgr. of the Broadland Equity Union Exchange.

THUNDER HAWK, S. D.—The Columbia Elvtr. Co. has purchased the elvtr. of John Hokanson Grain Co. The Columbia Elvtr. was burned Aug. 11.

SISSETON, S. D.—W. L. McPeak, prop. of the Olivia Roller Mills & Elvtr. Co., Olivia, Minn., will open a flour mill here. The elvtr. and feed mill will be in operation by Sept. 10.

BONILLA, S. D.—The Bonilla Equity Exchange and four of its directors are defendants in a suit brot by the Hale, Owen, Hartzell Co. to recover \$25,000 damages for breach of contract.

McLAUGHLIN, S. D.—A. Krause of Harrold, S. D., is building a new 30,000-bu. elvtr. at this place, being equipped with one leg, 9 bins, Fairbanks Scale and Strong-Scott Dump, a 15-h.p. Fairbanks Engine. The work is being done by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

DELMONT, S. D.—The elvtr. of A. A. Truax, a 30,000-bu. house, was destroyed by fire, thought to have been caused by lightning, Aug. 21. About 1,700 bus. of wheat, 1,300 bus. of oats, 300 bus. of corn and 350 bus. of barley were also destroyed. The loss is covered by insurance and the elvtr. will be rebuilt as soon as possible.

SOUTHEAST

WHEELING, W. VA.—The Wheeling Mfg. & Grain Co. has been dissolved.

RICHMOND, VA.—Charles C. Fraser will engage in flour and grain business with A. S. B. James. Firm name will be James & Fraser.

MOBILE, ALA.—In conformity to the constitutional amendment the legislature has just passed the Seaport Enabling Act authorizing a board of commissioners to build grain elvtrs., warehouses and docks. The governor is authorized to sell \$10,000,000 state bonds for this purpose.

LAUREL, MISS.—I have recently opened business, buying and selling outright staple commodities, such as hay, grain, provisions and flour; also sugar, rice and coffee. Some year and a half ago, I located temporarily in Tupelo, to buy corn but it developed that there was no sufficient quantity of that commodity to justify me in permanently locating there, so I have returned here to my old home.—K. C. Hall.

TENNESSEE

LAWRENCEBURG, TENN.—Alex George is planning an addition to his building now occupied by the Remke Seed & Grain Co.

HARRIMAN, TENN.—The Superior Milling Co. has been organized with B. C. Watkins, pres., W. H. Whitcomb, vice-pres., C. Y. Blessing, sec'y, and O. C. Rogers gen. mgr. and treas.

LENOIR CITY, TENN.—The Muddy Creek Mills, with which the Town Creek Mfg. Co. has been consolidated, is erecting a 60x60-ft. addition to its plant. New machinery will be installed.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—The Merchants Exchange membership of the Lake County Mfg. Co. has been purchased by J. O. Dwyer, and J. J. Wade has purchased the membership of the Centennial Mills. Prices were from \$175 to \$200.

TEXAS

GALVESTON, TEX.—Davison & Co. are erecting a warehouse.

CORSICANA, TEX.—The plant of the Lone Star Mfg. Co. burned recently. Loss, \$25,000.

HOUSTON, TEX.—The recently incorporated Lowery-Lewis Grain Co. succeeds W. C. Lowery & Co.

HOUSTON, TEX.—The Houston Mill & Elvtr. Co. has changed its name to American Maid Flour Mills.

VALLEY VIEW, TEX.—Lightning is supposed to have caused the fire in the elvtr.—L. A. Sebastian, Whaley Mill & Elvtr. Co.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—W. O. Brackett, formerly of Vanderslice-Lynds Co., Kansas City, is now associated with the Fort Worth Elvtrs. Co.

LAKEVIEW (Eagle Lake P. O.), TEX.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Grain Co., incorporated, capital stock \$25,000, by O. J. Winterman, C. P. Hoyo and others.

BEAUMONT, TEX.—The Spencer Sales Co. has entered the grain business, as brokers and dealers. G. P. Hannen of the C. M. Carter Grain Co. of Ft. Worth will be in charge of the grain dept.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—A campaign to increase the membership of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n will be conducted by a com'te of which Ben E. Clement is chairman. The Ass'n should have the moral and financial support of all those engaged in the business, and members who know of eligible dealers are urged to give their names to Sec'y H. B. Dorsey, who will then advise all the members of the "booster" com'te. Attractive prizes will be given to those getting the largest number of members.

UTAH

RICHFIELD, UTAH.—W. E. Bay will rebuild the flour mill which was burned recently.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Arthur Osborne, of the Utah-Idaho Brokerage Co., has joined the staff of the Merrill-Keyser Co.

OGDEN, UTAH.—The Western Grain & Feed Co., conducted by Harry Palmer, is going out of business. H. Palmer will go in the poultry raising business.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—The Globe Grain & Milling Co., has filed suit for \$8,969.37 on a promissory note against the Inland Grain Co., in connection with a grain account.

BURLEY, UTAH.—The remodeling of the Burley mill of the Burley Flour Mills is now completed. The capacity of the mill has been doubled. A contract has been let to the Burrell Engineering & Construction Co. for the erection of an additional elvtr. of 50,000 bus. capacity and also another warehouse.

WASHINGTON

ROSALIA, WASH.—J. A. Henning of Thornton is agt. for the Northern Grain Co. here.

MOHLER, WASH.—The Mohler Union Warehouse Co.'s elvtr. is not being operated this season.

WAITSBURG, WASH.—The Farmers' Grain Agency purchased the Huntsville Flouring Mill at auction for \$5,000.

WALLA WALLA, WASH.—W. H. Case, for many years in the grain business, but for the past year engaged in farming, died recently.

PALOUSE, WASH.—Thos. W. Hemp who had charge of the Milwaukee Grain Elvtr. Co.'s interests at Malden, has been transferred to take charge of the company's business here and all up-river points.

WISCONSIN

ALMA, WIS.—W. F. Diddloff of Grand Meadow, Minn., has assumed management of R. E. Jones Co.'s elvtr. succeeding F. A. Reiter who recently resigned.

MARINETTE, WIS.—The Marinette Flour Mill recently purchased by Robt. E. Cleary has no connection with the Marinette Flour & Feed Co., who are retail grocers and flour jobbers. The elvtr. has a capacity of 25,000 bus.

MILWAUKEE LETTER.

The rate of interest for advances on Bs/L has been set by the finance com'te of the Chamber of Commerce at 6½ per cent per annum.

Roy I. Campbell, formerly of Runkel & Dadmun as floor salesman has established himself in business under the name of Roy I. Campbell, successor to Runkel & Dadmun.

The contract grades for rye in the Milwaukee market are No. 2 at the contract price and No. 3 at a discount of 5 cents per bushel under the contract price. These are the deliverable grades in settlement of future contracts so fixed by the adoption of an amendment of the rules on Wednesday, Aug. 22. Prior to the adoption of this new rule No. 1 rye only was deliverable on rye contracts.

The Chamber of Commerce adopted an amendment to the rules on Aug. 22 making the warehouse receipts of regular elvtrs. only deliverable on contracts for the future delivery of rye. The rules of the Chamber of Commerce have permitted the members to buy and sell grain for future delivery on the basis of regular receipts of other markets—those markets approved by the Board of Directors. The new rule takes away the power of the Board of Directors to authorize trading on the basis of any other market's receipts so far as oats and rye are concerned and restricts the deliveries to the local warehouse receipts.

Alleged Collusion Between Manager and Buyer.

A jury decided against E. L. Rickel in his suit to enforce a contract for several cars of wheat made by Wm. J. Manning, mgr. of the Farmers Elevator Co., Atwood, Kan., and the decision was recently sustained by the Supreme Court of Kansas. Only one of the 15 cars were shipped to him at Salina, Kan., and he bot them in at a loss of \$7,382.

The sales were made by 'phone, but Manning did not return any of the confirmations sent out by Rickel for signature; and Rickel went to Atwood three months later and got Manning to sign a general confirmation. Manning had told the directors that he had no contracts outstanding and on Jan. 29, 1920, he was discharged.

The defense of the Equity Co-operative Exchange was that the general letter of confirmation was not signed by Manning until about Jan. 27 when he ceased to be mgr., and the placing of his name thereon was in furtherance of a conspiracy between plaintiff and Manning.—215 Pac. Rep. 1015.

An Elevator Driveway Captured by a Unique Social.

The annual ice cream social of the members and their families of the various thrashing rings in Johnathan-Creek Township, was held in the Craig Brothers grain elevator, at Caldwell, Ill., Friday evening, Sept. 7th, at the invitation of Craig Bros.

The 120 foot elevator driveway was converted into a dining room with seats on either side and tables in the middle. The object of this social being a means of getting a close coordination of effort on the part of the producer and the distributor. The extensive driveway in which the farmers assembled is an achievement of greatness when compared to the marketing plan of the old settlers who hauled their grain to stations many miles away.

An address was made by Attorney J. T. Davis of Tuscola, in which he emphasized patriotism and a spirit of progress, but dwelt upon the fact that like attracts like, which made plain that the people's thoughts should be constructive and not destructive.

Four hundred people in attendance were served with cakes and ice cream. Forty gallons of ice cream were furnished by Craig Bros., and the cakes by the ladies, who, by their large attendance played a leading role in this unique social.

Grain Carriers

CAR LOADING records were broken during the week of Aug. 25, with 1,069,932 cars loaded, of which 54,950 were loaded with grain and grain products.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Tonnage passing thru the Soo Canal during August aggregated 14,353,044, an increase of 4,067,130 tons over August, 1922.

THE GRAIN-LADEN steamer Canadian Adventurer grounded outside of the harbor at South Chicago, Ill., en route to Montreal on Sept. 7, but was pulled off without damage and proceeded on its way.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—The Grain Exchange has added a transportation department with C. W. Anderson as traffic director. He was formerly chief clerk of the C. R. I. & P., taking over his new duties Sept. 1.

REPARATION has been awarded by the Interstate Commerce Commission on account of unreasonable rates on cotton seed from Arkansas and Louisiana points to Chickasha, Okla., to the Apache Cotton Oil & Mfg. Co.

A PROTEST against the Sept. 10 rate advance of 2 cents per 100 lbs. on grain and grain products, lake and rail, has been filed by the Chicago Board of Trade, Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce and Southwestern Millers League.

RATES on cereal and cereal products from Phoenix, Ariz., to Douglas, Lowell and Bisbee, Ariz., during federal control, recently were found by the Interstate Commerce Commission not to have been unreasonable, as alleged by the Southern Arizona Traffic Ass'n.

A JOINT HEARING by the Texas Railroad Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission on the application of the Texas railroads for readjustment of grain rates thruout Texas, extending the mileage to 600 miles, the same as Oklahoma, will be held at Austin, Tex., Oct. 1, and about Oct. 10 at Oklahoma City.

THE PANAMA Canal was used by more than 20,000 vessels carrying a total of 84,000,000 tons during the nine years of its operation prior to Aug. 14. Tolls paid during that time amounted to \$76,500,000. During the past year, 4,272 vessels with tonnage of 21,210,000 tons passed thru. Tolls amounting to \$18,975,000 were paid.

A SEED wheat rate of one-half the thru rate will be made by the Rock Island consigned to the county commissioners in Seward, Meade or Ford Counties in Kansas, or to any point from Tyrone to Texhoma, Okla., on presentation of a certificate from the county commissioner that the wheat is intended for use as seed solely, and that farmers will get the entire benefit of the rate reduction.

BAD ORDER cars have increased slightly, standing at 189,014 on Aug. 1. Surplus box cars in good repair decreased 2,465 during the week ending Aug. 8, standing at 56,366. The reported shortage of freight cars on Aug. 8 was only 10,149. The heavy traffic handled shows that the carriers are striving to avoid a car shortage even at considerable increased expense in operation. As soon as the annual October peak in traffic has passed and the early rush of coal is over the situation will be much easier.

CLASS 1 railroads are reported by the Interstate Commerce Commission to have employed 37,710 more workers in June than in May, but the difference was largely accounted for by a decrease in working hours. More workers were employed in June than in any month since November, 1920. In view of the regulation by the government thru the Labor Board and the control by the unions the managements are powerless to increase the efficiency of labor. The costs have to be borne by the public as in the recent anthracite strike settlement.

A STEEL steamer has just launched for one of the largest flour milling companies in Great Britain, Spillers & Bakers, Ltd., to carry wheat from Canada to England. The boat has been specially designed to be self trimming for pneumatic unloading and to navigate the River Tyne to the Phoenix Mills at Bridges.

Licensed to Handle Consignments in Kansas.

On Sept. 1 there were 117 commission firms in Kansas licensed to handle consignments of fruits, vegetables, grain, broom corn and other farm produce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, as compared with 141 such firms licensed by the State Board of Agriculture on the same date a year ago, according to J. C. Mohler, Secy. of the Board.

"Under the law, firms and individuals licensed are required to give bond to the state that they will account promptly and properly to shippers; that they will not impose false charges for handling or service; will not make false or misleading statements as to market conditions with intent to deceive, or false statements as to the grade, condition, quantity or quality of goods received by them for sale and will not enter into a combination to fix prices of produce. It may be more satisfactory to deal with commission firms who have given bond to act fairly in transactions," said J. C. Mohler.

The records of the Board of Agriculture show that commission firms holding the 117 state licenses issued are bonded by fifteen of the strongest surety companies entitled to write bonds in Kansas.

Since the inspection and control of sale of feedstuffs and live stock remedies in Kansas has been placed under the administration of the Board of Agriculture, it is possible, through the regular inspectors to make a more thorough investigation of the acts of the commission firms relative to the handling of consignments of farm product. This work is done through the Control Division of the State Board of Agriculture.

To date the following grain and hay commission firms have been issued licenses for the year ending July 1, 1924:

Atchison: Blair Elevator Corp., The Blair Milling Co., Lukens Milling Co., Mangelsdorf Seed Co.

Hutchinson: James E. Bennett & Co., The Beyer Grain Co., Central Grain & Laboratories Co., B. C. Christopher & Co., P. M. Clarke Grain Co., Collingwood-Moore Grain Co., Consolidated Elevators of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co., Davidson Grain Co., Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., Farmers Co-operative Commission Co., Ferguson-Shircliff Grain Co., Gano Grain Co., Geo. E. Gano Grain Co., Goffe & Carkener, Inc., Hausam Bros. Grain Co., John Hayes Grain Co., Hutchinson Grain Co., Hutchinson Produce Co., Hutchinson Terminal Elevator Co., Kansas Grain Co., Midwest Grain Co., Oswald Grain Co., L. H. Pettit Grain Co., Security Elevator Co., Southwest Grain Co., Smith-Flood Grain Co., Yates Grain Co.

Kansas City: Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co.

Salina: Paul Bossemeyer Grain Co., Freeman-Faith Grain Co., John Hayes Grain Co., E. L. Rickel, Robinson-Wyatt Grain Co.

Topeka: Derby Grain Co., Empire Commission Co.

Wichita: Baker-Evans Grain Co., James E. Bennett & Co., Beyer Grain Co., I. H. Blood, Paul Bossemeyer Grain Co., Braly Grain Co., Clark Burdig Grain Co., Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., James C. Dixon Grain Co., Farmers Co-op. Commission Co., Geis-White Grain Co., Goffe & Carkener, Inc., Griswold-Shaft Hay & Grain Co., John Hayes Grain Co., Kansas Milling Co., Edward Kelly Grain Co., Geo. Koch Grain Co., Norris Grain Co., Ransom Grain Co., Red Star Milling Co., Roth Grain Co., Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., Smith-McLinden Grain Co., Stevens Scott Grain Co., Strong Trading Co., Wallingford Bros., Wichita Grain Co., Wichita Terminal Elevator Co., Woodside Grain Co., J. R. Harold Grain Co.

Broom Corn.

Wichita: C. E. Findley & Co., H. L. Ginns Broom Corn Co., J. A. Hockett Broom Corn Co., Robert E. Jones, Panhandle Warehouse Co.

GERMAN bankers, industrialists, and the government have contracted for 40,000,000 gold marks' worth of grain from Russia. Most of it is rye.

Changes in Rates

As shown by tariffs recently filed with the Interstate Commerce Com'n the carriers have made the following changes in rates:

Monon in Sup. No. 2 to 1200-C gives the rules governing milling or malting in transit at Indianapolis, Ind., effective Sept. 29.

E. B. Boyd, agent, Western Trunk Lines, in Supplement 8 to Circular 1-Q gives rules, regulations and exceptions to classifications, effective Oct. 1.

C. & A. in Supplement 2 to 2-1 gives switching and other terminal charges, also rules governing absorption of switching, drayage and transfer charges, effective Sept. 19.

C. & A. in Supplement 1 to 2-1 shows switching and other terminal charges, also rules governing absorption of switching, drayage and transfer charges at stations on the C. & A., issued July 8.

C. & A. in Supplement 8 to 2-H gives switching and other terminal charges, also rules governing absorption of switching, drayage and transfer charges at stations on the C. & A., issued July 17.

C. & A. in Supplement 3 to 2-1 gives switching and other terminal charges, also rules governing absorption of switching, drayage and transfer charges at stations on the C. & A., effective Sept. 21.

A. T. & S. F. in Supplement 2 to 13408 gives joint rates on grain and grain products from points in Kansas, also Superior, Neb., to points on the Midland Valley R. R. Co. and Osage Ry. Co., effective Sept. 29.

C. & A. in Supplement 9 to 28-D gives elevation and transfer charges on grain, absorption of loading and unloading charges on live stock, maximum and minimum weights and rules governing furnishing of grain doors, effective Sept. 24.

C. & A. in Supplement 3 to 1604-H gives local, joint and proportional rates on grain and grain products from Chicago, Joliet, Peoria, Pekin and E. St. Louis, Ill., also St. Louis, Mo., to stations on the C. & A., also to Toledo, O., and Detroit, Mich., effective Sept. 20.

A. T. & S. F. in Supp. No. 7 to 5655-A-2 gives joint proportional rates on grain, grain products and seeds from points in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Texas to Galveston, Houston, Texas City, Beaumont, Orange and Port Arthur, Tex., effective Oct. 10.

A. T. & S. F. in Supp. 17 to 5588-M gives local, joint and proportional rates on grain and grain products from points in Kansas, Colorado, Missouri, Oklahoma, Superior, Neb., and Joplin, Mo., to points in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Wisconsin, effective Oct. 4.

A. T. & S. F. in Supplement 15 to 5588-M gives local, joint and proportional rates on grain and grain products from points in Kansas, Colorado, Missouri and Oklahoma, also Superior, Neb., and Joplin, Mo., to points in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Wisconsin, effective Sept. 18.

A. T. & S. F. in Supplement 16 to 5588-M gives local, joint and proportional rates on grain and grain products from points in Kansas, Colorado, Missouri and Oklahoma, also Superior, Neb., and Joplin, Mo., to points in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Wisconsin, effective Aug. 27.

Rock Island in Supp. No. 6 to 13207-J gives joint proportional rates on grain, grain products and seeds from Albright, Neb., Atchison, Kan., Council Bluffs, Iowa, Kansas City, Kan., Kansas City, Mo., Leavenworth, Kan., Omaha, South Omaha, Neb., and St. Joseph, Mo., to stations in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin on connecting lines, effective Oct. 3.

Rock Island in Supp. No. 7 to 31408-C gives local, joint and proportional rates on grain, grain products, seeds and broom corn from stations in Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico and Oklahoma, also Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Memphis, Tenn., to Memphis, Tenn., New Orleans, La., and stations in Alabama, Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri and Oklahoma, effective Sept. 26.

C. & A. in 1761-D increased the rate on straw from threshed grain between points in Illinois, effective Oct. 1.

I. C. in Supplement 16 to 1537-G gives local, joint and proportional rates on grain, grain products, cotton seed products and seeds from stations in Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, also Dubuque, Ia., and St. Louis, Mo., to Chicago, Peoria, Ill., Milwaukee, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Paducah, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., Ohio River Crossings and other stations in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin, effective Sept. 24.

New York Hay and Grain Dealers Meet.

The annual convention of the New York Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n was held at Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 23 and 24.

Pres. Jay Bradley, Interlaken, presided and in his address predicted that the ass'n will not regret its action in adopting the United States Hay Grades at its last mid-winter meeting. Praise was given the work of the government on the hay grades problem. He further stated that dealers were disappointed at the lack of business this year, but hoped for a more prosperous year to come. All members whose dues were not paid had been dropped by the ass'n and the membership roll was lessened by the action as new members did not equal those dropped.

Vincent Gilroy, Arbitration Society of America, reviewed the work of his ass'n and said it has practically eliminated the difference of opinion as to the quality of hay where producer and commission merchant differed as to price and quality.

F. E. Watkins, pres. of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n told the assembly of the work of his ass'n and urged further efforts to improve the products of the farm.

"Transportation" was the subject of D. J. Sims, traffic mgr. for the ass'n.

H. Dean Phillips, Albany, of the New York State Buro of Markets and Storage, suggested storage warehouses for hay dealers and reminded the dealers that nothing prevented them from organizing co-operatively. Other lines were successful that way and he did not see why it would not succeed in the hay business.

"The Efficiency of the Horse" was discussed openly by the dealers. G. B. Calvert, Ellwood City, led the discussion. The American Express Co. was given as an example of horse activity, very few automobiles being used.

W. A. Wheeler, Dept. of Agriculture, praised the co-operation of New York State dealers with the government and stated that it was the only one which has officially adopted the government standards.

Resolutions adopted before adjournment called for a reduction in freight rates on hay and also for the abolishment of the war tax on interstate telegraph and telephone messages. When hay sells for \$12 per ton in some parts of the state, a freight rate of \$5 to \$8 is much too high.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were H. A. Bascomb, pres., P. J. Bantell, Rochester, vice-pres., and D. C. Jones of Weedsport was renamed sec'y-treas. Directors to serve for three years are J. C. Bradley and Harvey Dewitt.

Visitors were tendered a banquet and entertainment the evening of the first day. B. N. Johnson, Syracuse, told the dealers present "How to Live 24 Hours Per Day," after which several vaudeville acts were given.

The mid-winter meeting will be held in Syracuse.

Don't expect to help the weak by pulling down the strong. Don't hurry to legislate.—Pres. Coolidge.

Let the farm politicians tell the farmer how to reduce his operating cost and how to bring down the prices of the things the farmer must buy. Then they will be serving a purpose instead of upsetting the markets and disturbing the business of the entire nation.—John J. Stream, pres. Chicago Board of Trade.

Ask Reforms in Taxation.

The position of American business on important economic questions facing the country were put before President Coolidge recently by a committee representing the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The committee was headed by Julius H. Barnes, president of the Chamber.

The Chamber is opposed to the Government engaging in commercial business. It believes that further efforts should be made to evolve a plan of operation by private citizens, before entering upon direct government operation of Government-owned ships. The Chamber favors a ship subsidy, in the effort to equalize operation disadvantages of American ships. It has asked an investigation of the possibility of relaxation of burdensome restrictions, without jeopardizing proper public safety.

Tax Reforms—The Chamber's position is that there should be:

Repeal of remaining war excise taxes with any needed revenues obtained from a sales tax;

Readjustment of income surtaxes for the purpose of making them more fruitful in revenue by bringing back into productive and tax-yielding enterprise large amounts of capital which have been diverted into investments the income from which is free from federal taxation;

Future issues of federal obligations should have their interest subject to the federal tax;

Prompt and conclusive settlement of tax liability should be assured to all persons who act in good faith;

Income tax should not, in times of peace, be payable until the amount has been finally decided and this amount should be subject to later revision only in case of fraud;

Administration of federal income taxes should be so decentralized that a tax payer may have opportunity for prompt initial decision of questions between him and the government without necessity and expense of a trip to Washington;

Court of tax appeals, independent of the Treasury Department, should be set up with such procedure and jurisdiction as to assure an early and impartial decision upon substantial questions.

GERMAN government grain and forage import organization suspended operations Aug. 1. On account of the difficulties in the dollar exchange, grain traders believe that the government must resume indirect control of the grain imports to provide adequate exchange facilities. Trade in foreign grain is now practically suspended. The stocks of old domestic grain in Germany, in hands of farmers, are far beyond expectations, as farmers have been hoarding the grain, distrusting to convert it into currency. The new crop about to mature has brot out much of the grain and it is now believed to be sufficient to tide the country over until the new harvest which is two weeks late because of a cold, wet spring.

Books Received

THE WHEAT STRAWWORM AND ITS CONTROL is a 10-page pamphlet emphasizing the importance of the wheat strawworm as an insect enemy of wheat, often destroying whole fields of spring wheat. Two complete generations occur each year; the first kills outright each tiller of wheat it infests, and the second causes considerable loss in yield to winter wheat and kills outright the tillers of spring wheat which it attacks. It attacks wheat only and the first generation is wingless, unable to travel any great distance. Infestation is controlled by planting wheat 65 to 75 yards from wheat straw of stubble of the previous season. All volunteer wheat should be destroyed when the pest is abundant. Farmers Bulletin No. 1323, by W. J. Phillips and F. W. Poos, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

ELLIS GRAIN DRIERS

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Wherever you go among the grain trade you will hear the Ellis Drier spoken of as a 'good drier.' That is a tribute which we have spent 25 years in getting and now that we have it we propose to keep it.

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Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: The only complete grain code on the market, is the most up-to-date and latest grain code published, contains over 14,000 code words. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. Contains code words for the U. S. Standard Grades of Wheat, Corn and Oats, 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather bound, \$5.00; paper bound, \$1.50.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: With 1912 and 1917 supplements, is for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.25; cloth bound, \$1.75.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: 1917 edition. Designed especially for the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3¼x6 inches, paper bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code: 7th edition revised for provision and grain trades. Contains 145 pages 4½x5½ inches, bound in cloth. Price \$2.00.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru the use of five-letter code words, any two of which may be sent as one word. Price in English, \$18.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million code words, any two of which can be joined together and sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be easily effected in cablegrams. Appendix contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. 412 pages, 8½x10½ inches. Bound in cloth, leather back and corners. \$15.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, compiled especially for export grain trade. 152 pages 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Your name in gold stamped on any of the above codes for 25 cents extra.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,
309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Supreme Court Decisions

Time Limit on Suit against Carrier.—Damage to dry beans from being negligently shipped in an oil-soaked car held within limitation clause as to "suits for loss, damage or delay."—*Thomas Canning Co. v. Southern Pacific Co.* Supreme Court of Michigan. 193 N. W. 793.

Landlord's Taking of Share of Crop.—Under the leasing contract by which rent is payable by a share of the crop, the landlord is deemed to be the owner of such share, and if the tenant refuses to deliver it, he may enter upon the land and take or obtain possession thereof in a judicial proceeding, under Gen. St. 1915, § 5980.—*Safar v. Kasha.* Supreme Court of Kansas. 215 Pac. 1006.

Buyer in Default Without Tender.—Where, after the purchase of grain bags and twine to be delivered the following year, the buyer's crop for that year fails and he notifies the seller that he cannot accept delivery, it is not necessary, in order to put him in default for failing to accept such goods, that actual tender be made.—*Levy v. Larson.* District Court of Appeals, California. 215 Pac. 918.

Connecting Carrier Not Liable for Erroneous B/L Issued by Initial Carrier.—Where initial carrier delivered a bill of lading for 12 bales of goods for an interstate shipment, though only 6 bales were delivered, neither under Personal Property Law, § 109, nor Carmack Amendment (U. S. Comp. St. §§ 8604a, 8604aa), is the connecting carrier liable for the other 6.—*Lahn & Simons v. New York, N. H. & H. R. Co.* Supreme Court of New York. 200 N. Y. Supp. 357.

Trade Usage Incorporated into Contract.—A contract for sale of peanuts, 40 count average, meaning 40 per ounce, held complied with by the seller by tender of peanuts of 38-40 and 36-38 count; the larger peanuts which are the more valuable, being by a custom of the trade uniformly accepted under contracts for the smaller size. Merchants contracting on a subject-matter concerning which known usages prevail by implication incorporate them into their agreements, if nothing is said to the contrary.—*Kockos v. C. Itoh & Co.* U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. 288 Fed. 557.

Cannot Refuse Delivery of Grain Because Price is Not Named.—A non-profit co-operative association organized under chapter 148 of the Laws of 1921 for the marketing of agricultural products raised by its members is not an unreasonable combination in restraint of trade, neither does it create an unlawful monopoly in the sale of such products. A member of such an association is not justified in refusing to deliver his wheat to the association, because he cannot learn at the time of delivery the price he will receive for his wheat.—*Kansas Wheat Growers Ass'n v. Frank Schulte.* Supreme Court of Kansas. 216 Pac. 311.

Place of Delivery of Corn.—Where, under a contract, the corn purchased by plaintiff millers was to be placed free of charge on the train, to be delivered to plaintiffs at San Antonio, subject to mill's acceptance there, provided corn came up to San Antonio's official grade and railroad weight, held, that the delivery and acceptance to complete the contract subject to inspection was intended to be made in San Antonio and at no other place, so that under Rev. St. art. 1830, the seller, for failure to perform, could be sued in the county where the contract was to be performed.—*Barder Milling Co. v. Bednarz & Billinek.* Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. 251 S. W. 1115.

Carrier Liable for Leaky Roof of Car.—In an action against a railroad under federal control for damage to hay in transit by reason of a leaky roof of the car, where there was proof that the hay was damaged while in transit, the burden of showing that the goods were in a bad condition at the time of shipment was upon the carrier. In a shipper's action against a carrier for damages to hay while in transit, demurrage charges, which the shipper was compelled to pay while attempting to dispose of the damaged hay, were not special damages requiring notice to the carrier to fix liability therefor.—*Davis, agt., v. Clement Grain Co.* Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. 251 S. W. 545.

Second Mortgage on Grain in Elevator.—A bank held a first mortgage on wheat stored in an elevator, on which a grain company held a second mortgage. To pay for the wheat the company's agent drew a draft on the company in favor of the owner of the grain and the bank. The bank bought the draft and gave the grain grower credit therefor. Held, in an action on the draft by the bank against the grain company, that the bank, although a payee, was a holder of the draft in due course, and, being without notice of the grain company's mortgage, the amount of the second mortgage could not be deducted from the draft.—*State Bank of Connell v. Pacific Grain Co.* Supreme Court of Washington. 215 Pac. 350.

Attachment of Proceeds of Draft.—Where a bank, which had received a draft and B/L attached for collection from another bank, after receipt of the proceeds, failed to forward them for several days, during which time they were attached by the drawee, and where, after such attachment, the bank, after being requested by the forwarding bank to employ counsel to represent them, failed entirely to do so or even to disclose such forwarding bank's interest, but permitted an erroneous order to be entered in the attachment proceedings requiring the return of such funds by it to the drawee, held, that it was responsible as agent of the forwarding bank for the amount of the proceeds, because of its failure to fulfill the obligations which it had accepted.—*First Wis. Nat. Bank of Milwaukee v. People's Nat. Bank of Rocky Mount, Va.* Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia. 118 S. E. 82.

Delivery Without Surrender of B/L.—The under Bills of Lading Law U. S. §§ 9, 10 (U. S. Comp. St. §§ 8604e, 8604ee), a carrier's liability to a person having a right of property or possession in the goods is not released, if it delivers the goods to the consignee named in a straight B/L to a holder of an order B/L properly indorsed, if prior to making delivery it was requested by the person entitled to possession not to make such delivery, or had information that such person was not legally entitled to possession of the goods, and tho, under section 11, the carrier is liable to a bona fide purchaser of the bill for value who acquires title to the bill, either after or before the carrier delivers the goods without requiring surrender of the bill, neither a shipper who takes out a B/L in his own name, nor his assignee, is a bona fide purchaser for value, within the meaning of the statute, but as against them the carrier may always show the right of possession to be in the third person, to whom it delivered the goods.—*Miller v. New York Central R. Co.* Supreme Court of New York. 200 N. Y. Supp. 287.

Payment of Freight Before Delivery to Switching Connection.—Where a B/L designated a private siding as the destination of a carload shipment, but was expressly subject to the tariffs on file, which provided that the carrier would not deliver the car to another line, which performed switching services only, until all charges were paid, and it was necessary for the car to be handled by two switching lines to reach the designated siding, the initial carrier properly refused to deliver the car to a switching line until its charges were paid, and it was entitled to enforce the tariff provision for demurrage accrued before such payment. Where the rate tariffs on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission provided that carload shipments would not be delivered to a line which performed only switching services until transportation charges were paid, the carrier could not make a delivery without first requiring the payment of the charges, without thereby discriminating against other shippers in favor of the consignee, contrary to Interstate Commerce Act (U. S. Comp. St. § 8569 [7]), and Transportation Act Feb. 28, 1920, § 405 (2).—*McGuire v. Atlantic Coast Line R. Co.* Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia. 118 S. E. 225.

PRODUCTION costs in 1922 were, says the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. This includes charges for the labor of the operator and his family.

Buyer Entitled to Diversion Privilege.

Highland Grain Co., of Grand Island, Neb., plaintiff v. Northern Grain & Warehouse Co., of Spokane, Wash., before Arbitration Com'te No. 6 of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, composed of W. J. McDonald, R. Volmer and D. A. Pattullo.

On Aug. 10, 1922, the Highland Grain Co. sold to the Northern Grain & Warehouse Co., two 80,000 capacity cars of corn for delivery to it, Spokane via Burlington-Northern Pacific. The Highland Grain Co., in endeavoring to fill its contract, had two cars that were shipped from Aurora and Trumbull to order of Nebraska Farmers Union Ass'n, Seattle, changed to the Highland Grain Co., Spokane, notify Kerr, Gifford & Co.

These changed Bs/L were attached to drafts made by the plaintiffs on the defendants. The defendants refused to pay the drafts upon observing that the diversion privilege was "killed" by the reconsignment from Seattle to Spokane. They notified the plaintiffs that they could not accept the cars on the contract because of the diversion privilege being void. They could not, they asserted, take up the drafts as the Bs/L were not in order; in other words, they were not endorsed by either the plaintiffs or Kerr, Gifford & Co. They maintained that they might not be able to obtain possession of the corn on order Bs/L that did not even have the buyer's name as the party to be notified.

As it has been the custom for many years in the Pacific northwest to have all shipments of eastern grain to Spokane take diversion privilege without regard to whether such privilege was embodied in the contract, and as the Bs/L as well were irregular, the members of arbitration com'te No. 6 are unanimously of the opinion that the plaintiff (the seller) did not make a proper tender to the defendant (the buyer) and, therefore, the decision of the com'te is in favor of the defendant, the Northern Grain & Warehouse Co. The claims of the Highland Grain Co. for \$84.72 on car A. T. & S. F. 41582, and \$104.80 on car Q. 105090 are not allowed. The expense of the arbitration will be charged to the plaintiff, the Highland Grain Co.

Mark Decline Throws Germany's Grain Business Into Chaos.

Chaotic conditions developed in the grain trade in Germany as a result of the recent further fall of the mark, and depreciation on the purchase of foreign exchange, says a report to the United States Department of Agriculture from its representative in Berlin. Brokers particularly have been hard hit. For brokerage on grain which they sold early in the season, but which is only now being paid, the money they receive is practically nothing.

Millers have little grist to grind, altho bakers and consumers are clamoring for flour. Restrictions on the purchase of foreign currency have prevented millers from buying foreign wheat and rye, and supplies from domestic production are difficult to get because farmers are loath to sell grain for paper marks. In consequence the flour market, on the demand side, has been stormy, and prices have risen by as much as 100 per cent in a single week.

The problem of the mills has been to cover sales with corresponding purchases of wheat. They offer premiums for future deliveries because bakers pay equal premiums on flour for future delivery, but little wheat is obtainable. Mills have therefore been obliged to go slow in selling flour ahead, and a flour shortage is developing. Bakers, retailers and consumers are vainly trying to lay in stocks. Bread made from wheat flour is now a luxury beyond the reach of many.

Representatives in Germany of American and other foreign firms, are coming to see that the only way outside wheat can be sold in Germany is on credit. If these persons did not take the responsibility of giving some credit to mills, it is said the volume of business would be very small. In return for extensions of credit, some American firms are asking German millers to guarantee orders ahead for a certain time. It is reported that an official of the German government grain purchasing organization, which is shortly to be dissolved, is trying to organize a syndicate in which American companies will be strongly represented for the purpose of selling grain in Germany on credit.

Railroad Claims Collected

Send in Claims of every description. No collection. No pay.

The Security Adjustment Co., Inc.

1132 Builders Exchange Bldg. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

References: Any bank, mercantile agency, commission firm or editor of this publication.

Determined to Be Above Suspicion of Unfairness.

The National Wholesale Grocers' Ass'n of the United States is, as its name implies, an organization composed of the wholesale purveyors of food stuffs, from coast to coast, and enjoys a large and increasing membership. It further enjoys the complete support and confidence of all of its members and of the trade press. Its officers are considered to be above suspicion of diverting association activities to further their own ends. One of these activities is the publication of an official bulletin of association affairs, which circulates throughout the membership and acts as a medium for the dissemination of such information as is considered necessary or desirable for the benefit of the organization. This bulletin never has, does not now, and according to the officers of the association, never will, carry any paid advertising.

Commenting on this position, for the benefit of those who would buy space in the publication, the *Bulletin* in a recent issue says, "We are sure you will readily appreciate the reasons of the board of directors and executive committee for not accepting advertising. The National Wholesale Grocers' Ass'n is all wholesale grocer. It lives for, by and from wholesale grocers alone. Could it, with self respect, ask or permit those who sell its members to contribute to its maintenance directly or indirectly either in dues or in the form of advertising in its bulletin and still enjoy the confidence of its members and of the trade generally, manufacturing, wholesale and retail? We realize full well that different minds in and out of the trade may in all honesty hold varying views upon this subject but where there are doubts upon a most vital question of this kind, the National Wholesale Grocers' Ass'n prefers to avoid all doubt of impropriety or unfairness and adhere firmly to its high ethical standard.

"The National Wholesale Grocers' Ass'n, speaking for itself alone, does not consider it fair to the trade press to divert advertising appropriations to its own treasury in view of

the position its members occupy as distributors for the manufacturer; a position the trade paper, which we wish ever to support and encourage, does not hold."—*The Black Diamond*.

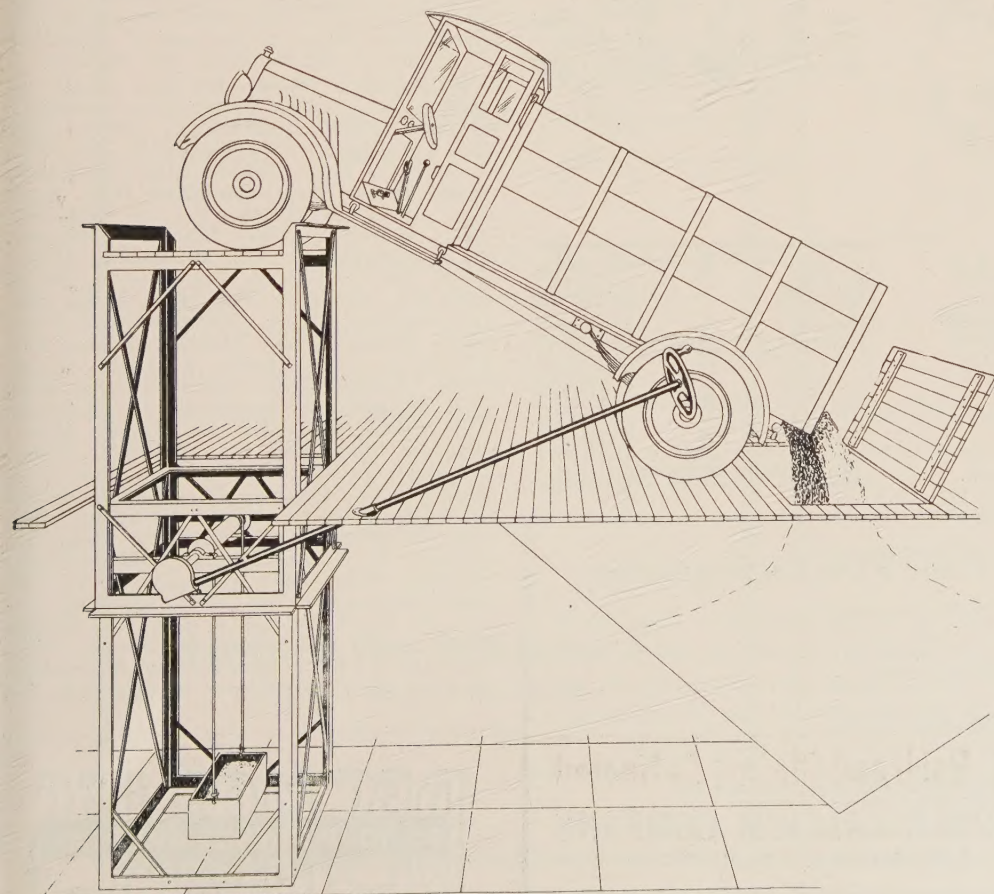
TRÉASON consists in giving aid to the enemy. We hold that the party who, without regular investment, invades the territory of a country elevator and succeeds in capturing business away from the established operator who must serve the farmer with a large property investment and operating expense, in season and out of season, is an enemy of the established shipping trade, and that the receiving and distributing merchant who gives aid to a scoop-shoveler, or otherwise irregular dealer, betrays the interests of the established shipping trade and in plain language is a traitor.—*T. P. Riddle*.

Hi Overbidder Invents Truck Dump.

Irven Meyer, manager of the local elevator at Warsaw, Ill., originator of the Hi Overbidder cartoons, having many troubles in the grain business, has turned his efforts to manufacturing truck lifts, which is entirely different from any manufactured, as it works on the counterbalance principle; the same as a manlift.

It has an automatic safety device on front wheels, eliminating all chance to damage truck; when lift is down, floor is entirely smooth as platform rests on inner stationary frame and is raised by outer sliding frame, which first forms safety guard, then raises truck.

The truck lift is very substantial in construction, having heavy angle frames, steel winding drum, steel cable. Main shaft has roller bearings, cut steel worm gear enclosed in oil tight housing; ball thrust bearings on worm and operating shaft runs to hand wheel through housing on roller bearings to hand wheel, making a very easy operating lift. It is made to stand abuse as well as use. Its strong construction and simple operation will quickly appeal to every elevator operator. The dump will be manufactured and marketed by the Warsaw Machine Co.



Meyers Counterbalanced Truck Lift.

HESS

GRAIN DRIERS CONDITIONERS

Moisture Testers and Accessories

DOCKAGE SIEVES and SCALES

EMERSON KICKERS

Grain Testing and Sampling Apparatus

Write for free booklet.

HESS WARMING & VENTILATING CO.

907 Tacoma Building
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Clark's Wagon Load Grain Tables

(ON CARDS)

show the reduction of any weight of grain from 100 to 4090 pounds by ten pound breaks, to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60 70 and 72 pounds.

Six tables printed in two colors, on both sides of three cards, size 5½ x 10½ inches. Price 65 cents, postage 4 cents.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Patents Granted

1,464,059. Grain Door. Daniel R. Cameron, Vancouver, B. C. The grain door comprises two sections adapted to be disposed across the door opening with their adjacent vertical edges spaced apart, and means adapted to engaged with the adjacent edges to maintain the door when closed in substantially camber-like formation.

1,465,074. Feed Mill. Abraham M. Dellinger, Lancaster, Pa. The feed mill comprises of two communicating hoppers in longitudinal alignment, one adapted to receive grain and the other adapted to, receive forage. Means are provided for cutting the forage into the forage hopper, grain crushing means within the grain hopper, means for feeding the grain from the grain hopper into the forage hopper, and means for regulating the feed of grain from grain hopper to forage hopper.

1,465,982. Freight-Car Door. John L. Guerant, Sedalia, Mo. The freight car door has upper and lower openings, an auxiliary door for each of the openings, means for individually holding the auxiliary doors closed and engaging the car door. A single unit is between the openings co-operable with the aforesaid means for holding both auxiliary doors closed, and means are provided for the attachment of the last named means to the car door frame for holding all three doors closed.

1,464,491. Grain Separator. Edward Anderson, Minneapolis, Minn. The machine for separating kernels has a pair of rotatable cylinders in longitudinal peripheral contacting relation and provided with peripheral indents, each indent formed with an undercut kernel-supporting seat. The indents of one cylinder oppose

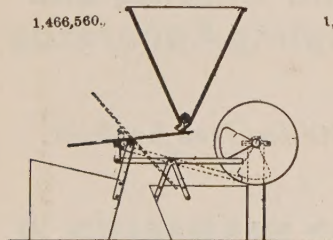
and co-operate with those of the companion cylinder to form composite kernel-receiving pockets, the undercut of each indent extending downwardly from the peripheral line of contact between the cylinders.

1,466,560. Seed Separator. James E. Raze, Portland, Ore. The seed separator has a combination of a tilting platform, a centrally pivoted lever fulcrumed on one side of the center of the fulcrum of the platform and having one end thereof extending beyond the opposite side of the center of the fulcrum of the platform, a pivotal connection between such end of the lever and the adjacent portion of the platform, the lever being arranged below the level of the platform. Means act upon the opposite end of the lever for periodically tilting the same and platform, and a hopper is arranged immediately above the platform and has a controlling valve to directly discharge seed upon the platform.

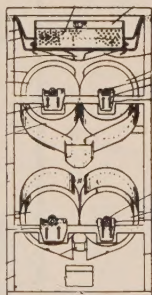
1,464,547. Apparatus for Washing, Husking and Polishing Wet Grain. Stefan Steinmetz, Berlin, Germany. The device comprises, in combination, a conical wash drum having perforations in its lower half; means adapted to drive the grain towards the small end of the drum; beating members arranged in the wash drum; a trough arranged below the drum with an outlet passage in the wash drum; another drum so arranged with respect to the wash drum to allow the wet grain passing directly from the latter drum into second drum by means of the outlet passage; beaters arranged in the second drum having two sets of operating members, the members of the one set standing more radially than tangentially, those of the other set lying more tangentially than radially, with respect to the circumference of the second drum.

IMPORTS of wheat into Italy during May were 11,728,000 bus., compared with 7,328,000 bus. the previous month. From Aug. 1, 1922, to May 31, 1923, total imports of wheat amounted to 84,160,000 bus., compared with 85,192,000 bus. the corresponding period the previous season.

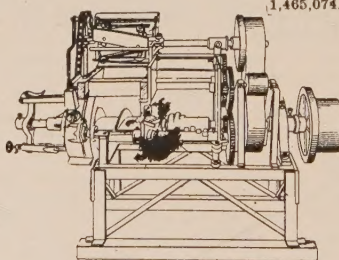
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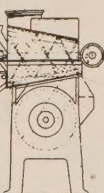
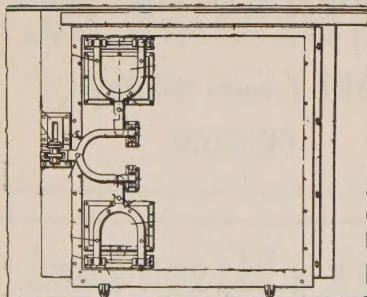


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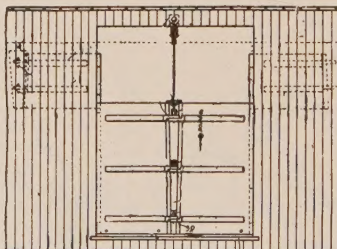


1,465,982.

1,464,059.



1,464,547.



Ice Is a Poor Fire Extinguisher

You can't put out a fire with ice. Yet that's what you may have to try during the winter, if you don't plan to fix your fire barrels so that the coldest weather will not freeze them. Better plan now to beat old King Winter.

Write for full particulars to

CARBONDALE CALCIUM COMPANY
CARBONDALE, PENN.

Supply Trade

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Federal Court has appointed receivers in equity for the New York Rubber Co.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Faustin Prinz, one of the pioneers in the manufacture of milling machinery and Pres. of the Prinz & Rau Mfg. Co., died recently at his home in this city.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—In order better to handle its Pacific Coast work, which has already attained considerable volume, the John S. Metcalf Co., Ltd., has opened an office in this city, located at 837 W. Hastings st. with E. F. Carter in charge.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—At the annual convention of the National Ass'n of Attorneys-General a resolution was adopted here Aug. 28 declaring "Pittsburgh plus" to be unjust and uneconomic. The support of the Ass'n was pledged in the fight against the addition of this unpaid freight to the price of steel.

THE BUILDING INDUSTRY.—Construction work more than anything else has given us the revival of the past year, and it is upon construction work mainly that we must depend for the maintenance of industrial activity and good times thru the remainder of this year and beyond. We reviewed the building situation at some length last month, and expressed the opinion that operations would go on at about the capacity of the working forces at least during the rest of this year.—*National City Bank of N. Y.*

WILMINGTON, DEL.—A decision in favor of Remington Arms Co. has just been handed down by Judge H. M. Morris of the U. S. District Court in the patent infringement suit of the Nat'l Cash Register Co. The suit was filed by the National Co. immediately after the Remington cash register was placed on the market about two years ago. This is the third decision which has been given in this case. The first decision denied the plaintiff's motion for a preliminary injunction; the second was the decision of the U. S. Court of Appeals at Philadelphia, confirming the first decision.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—We have recently installed the following Carter Disc Separators. Quaker Oats Co., Akron, O.; Sperry Flour Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; Twin Falls Flr. Mills, Twin Falls, Ida.; Atkinson Mlg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Hays City Flour Mills, Hays, Kan.; Greenville Mill & Elev. Co., Greenville, Tex.; Moseley & Motley Mlg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Pioneer Gr. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Paris Mlg. Co., Paris, Tex.; Collin Mill & Elev. Co., McKinney, Tex.; King Midas Mlg. Co., Hastings, Minn.; Dakota Western Farm. Elev., Glova, N. D.; Dunlop Milling Co., Clarksville, Tenn.; Farm & Merch. Co-op. Ass'n, Litchfield, Minn.; San Luis Roller Mills, Fort Garland, Col.; Smith Mlg. Co., Sherman, Tex.; Beaverhead Mlg. Co., Dillon, Mont.; Belgrade Flour Mill Co., Belgrade, Minn.; Washburn Crosby Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. J. Badenoch Co., Chicago, Ill.; Wabasha Roller Mill Co., Wabasha, Minn.; Owensboro Mlg. Co., Owensboro, Ky.; Fleischman Mltg. Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. A. J. Mfg. Co., Gillette, Wyo.; Oakboro Flour Mills, Oakboro, N. C.; W. Stall, Brownstown, Ind.; P. E. Overland, Lisbon, N. D.; Farm. Co-op. Elev. Co., Fergus Falls, Minn.; also shipped machines to India, Australia, China, Scotland, Denmark, Sweden, England and Chile.—*Carter Mayhew Mfg. Co.*

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WHEN Hartford Mill and Elevator Engineers have inspected and approved your mill or elevator property you can rest assured your property is free from fire and explosion hazards.

The Hartford Fire Insurance Company offers mill and elevator owners unusual protection against loss.

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**Mill and Elevator
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will provide you with expert service.

It is the job of these trained mill and elevator engineers to locate and correct existing fire and explosion hazards which menace your property and to provide sound indemnity.

The recommendations they may offer after examining your property will mean increased safety—complete protection against loss.

Call or write

Hartford Fire Insurance Co.

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The "Grain Dealers Mutual"

No. 9.

We did not invent the "Barrel and Bucket" as a first aid device in fire fighting; but we have done our share to popularize it. In 1922, we saved 25 elevators with Barrels and Buckets, which meant a saving to policyholders of nearly \$250,000. That is one reason why the "Grain Dealers Mutual" sets the pace on elevator insurance.

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BEFORE

Making Changes in Buildings—Machinery or Power consult your Insurance Company or refer your problems to the

Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

230 E. Ohio St. Chicago, Ill.

Representing the

Mill Mutual Fire Insurance Co.'s

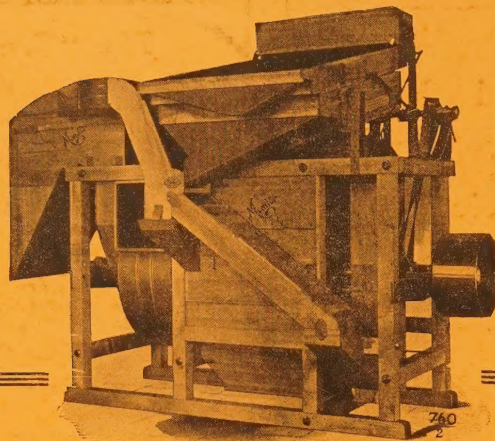
Fire Prevention Engineering Service is given with your Mutual Insurance without additional cost.

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**Tri-State Mutual
Grain Dealers' Fire Insurance Company**
LIVERNE, MINN.

A Grain Dealers Company writing Fire and Tornado Insurance on the Mutual Plan.
We have returned 50% of the Deposit Premium for 20 years.
Let us tell you about our Provisional and Short Term Grain Insurance. 100% Protection all the time.



Solving a Puzzling Proposition

The limits of space sometimes make it hard to properly equip a plant to handle every situation.

There are oats to be clipped, wheat to be scoured and then there are lots of grain which need screen and air separations.

One may not have the space to install a machine for each purpose. Then what?

The MONITOR Combined Clipper and Cleaner is the answer. It does each of these operations as needed and does them well. Takes each job as it comes along and gives results. Grown wheat is handled to perfection on it. Just slip on the carry-by spout and the machine becomes a plain cleaner, giving two screen and two air separations.

Let it take care of your proposition. It will do it satisfactorily.

Huntley Manufacturing Company

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